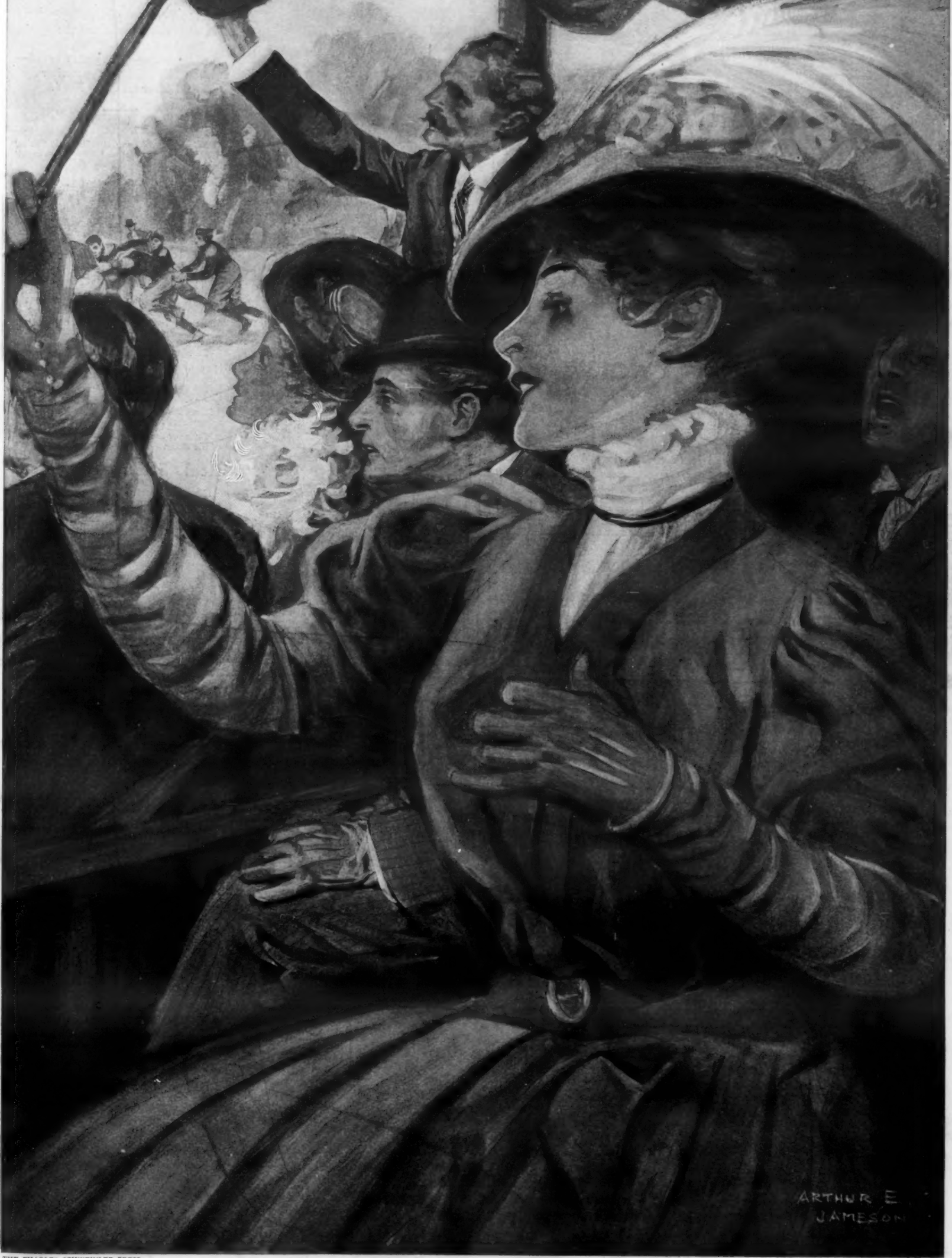


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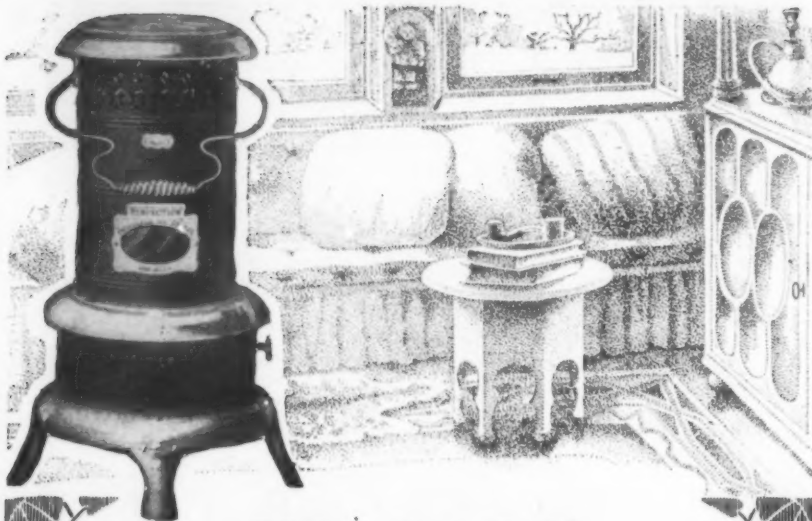
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NO. 2723
NOVEMBER 14, 1907

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The Dynamo of Business The New Model Oliver No. 5



You may talk of wonderful dynamos
And the magic current's play—
How it busies itself with a thousand tasks
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But the one that runs the great Machine
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Is the mighty Oliver Typewriter
With Power for every Need.

IN THE busy realm of business, close to the heart of things, you'll find the Oliver Typewriter—the Dynamo of Business. Tremendous energy has ever been an Oliver characteristic.

The inventors of the Oliver expended energy without stint in originating and perfecting it.

Its manufacturers have worked with feverish energy for ten years, to keep up with the world-wide demand.

The most energetic Sales Force in the world has kept the Oliver's merits in the limelight and made it *first in sales*.

Small wonder that the Oliver is alive with energy!

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First and foremost among the features that have captured public favor is its amazing speed. Its versatility is a source of surprise and satisfaction to every operator.

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The Oliver Disappearing Indicator, which shows the exact printing point, and the Oliver Ruling Device, which draws perpendicular or horizontal lines as quick as a flash, are among the many wonders of the Oliver No. 5.

It writes in colors—does tabulating, billing and card index work—cuts perfect mimeograph stencils and so many other useful things that we haven't space here to name them.

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Write for the *Oliver Book*, and get the rest of the story.

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

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Its capacity for rapid and accurate work is so great that no operator, however swift, can overtake its speed.

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THEIR HONEYMOON—UP IN THE CLOUDS

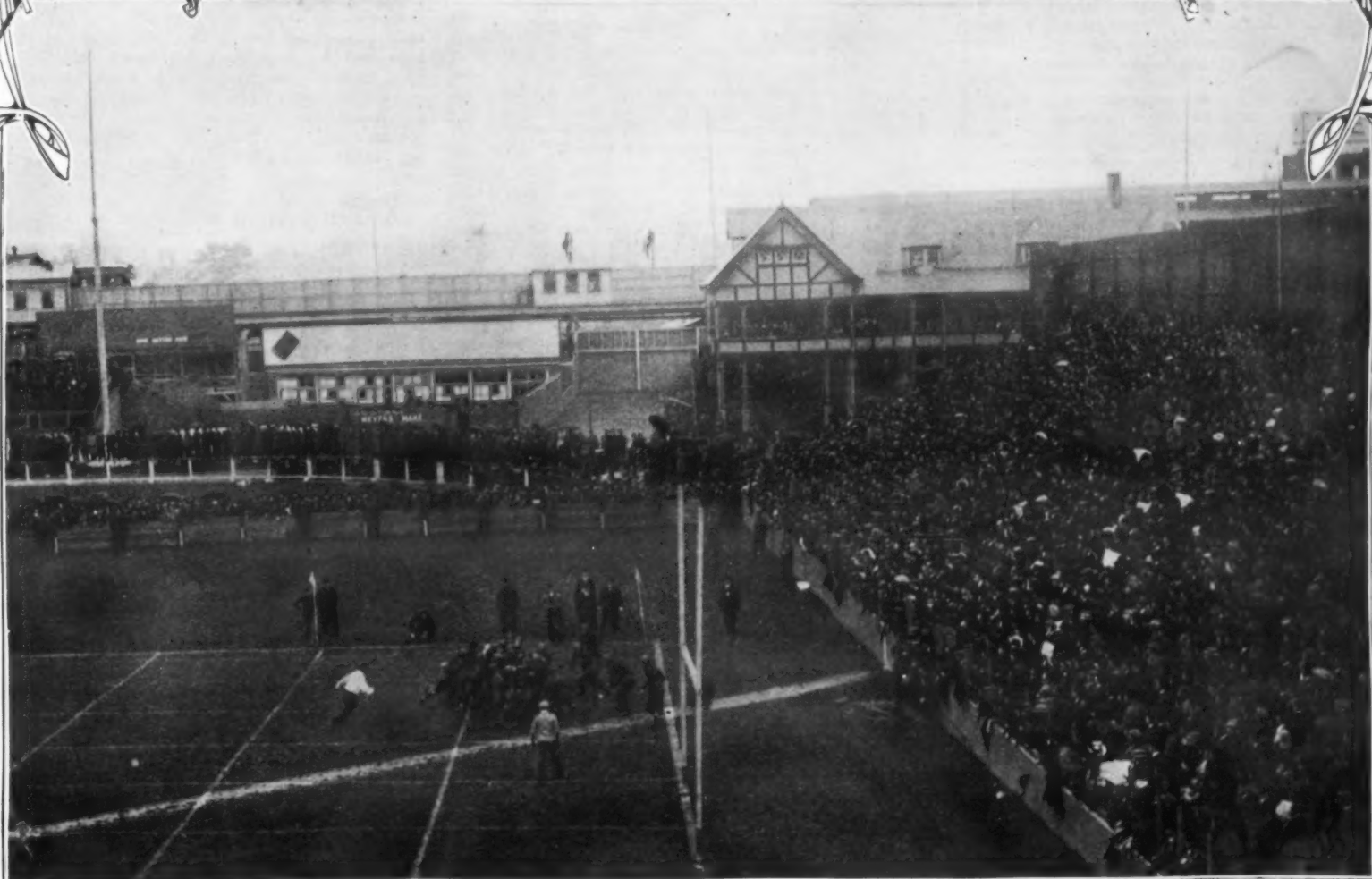
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LESLIE'S

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WEEKLY



MC CORMICK, FULL-BACK OF THE VICTORIOUS PRINCETON TEAM, SHOVED ACROSS THE LINE FOR THE FIRST TOUCHDOWN.



MOUNT PLEASANT, THE INDIAN QUARTER-BACK, PASSING THE BALL TO HAUSER, THE CARLISLE FULL-BACK, FOR A RUN AROUND PRINCETON'S LEFT END.



PART OF THE RING OF THOUSANDS OF UMBRELLAS THAT WERE RAISED DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE HALVES, AND CLOSED WHEN THE GAME WAS RESUMED.

BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME PLAYED IN NEW YORK IN 1907.

FEATURES OF THE CARLISLE-PRINCETON GAME WHICH WAS WATCHED WITH INTENSE INTEREST BY A RAIN-SOAKED CROWD OF TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS, AND WHICH PRINCETON WON, 16 TO 0.—Photographs by R. G. Phillips.

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Parties representing themselves as connected with
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credentials. This will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
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other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers
would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal
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Thursday, November 14, 1907

The President and Rich Malefactors.

OUR NEIGHBOR, the New York *Evening Post*, seems to take a sort of mischievous pleasure in keeping before its readers the fact that President Roosevelt, the chief crusader against criminal wealth, has "landed no rich malefactor in jail." It even goes further and declares that the President, realizing that he must "make good" now or never, "is using all the machinery of the government to put some specimen of successful dishonesty in prison stripes." Says the *Post*, "when some newspaper or public man asks him why he doesn't do it, he can only writhe and impotently grit his teeth. He is striving to please, but he cannot catch a rich malefactor, in the classic Devery phrase, with the 'goods on'!"

Our esteemed neighbor is too intelligent to miss the note of vulgarity in this preposterous presentment, and we believe it is too intelligent to entertain such a sordid view of the movement now afoot (with which the President happens to be notably in accord if not its originator) to right some of the more grievous wrongs that afflict the country. We take it that no man of real reformatory feeling, no man who is looking upon the evils of the times with honest desire to help overcome them, is drawing from the bitter springs of malice and hate the enabling inspirations of his endeavor. To represent the President as brutally eager to put some rich man in jail and deck him with humiliating stripes is so far to miss the view-point and meaning of Mr. Roosevelt and his policy as to suggest something uncandid and disingenuous in the argument against him. The American people are not so much intent on jailing anybody as they are determined to enact just laws and secure their impartial enforcement so that this shall be always and in the fullest measure possible a land of liberty, of equality, of fair dealing and mutual good-will. The clamor to see some rich man in a cell only hinders sane effort and rational progress.

A New Use for Doctors' Fees.

A QUAIN writer suggests that a physician's fees ought to be made to conform to a more reasonable standard. He says, for instance, that the value of the patient to the community ought to enter into the equation. Another element in the assessment of the doctor's fee should be the patient's own estimate of his importance to the community. This strikes us as a reasonable suggestion. The only difficulty lies in the fact that it would be necessary for the physician to be both judge and jury in the case. A moment's reflection will show how it would work. A physician is called, we will say, to attend Mr. Jones. While working on Mr. Jones the physician is considering the charge to make in his bill. Now, it may be that Mr. Jones is of no earthly use to the community, but the physician's judgment being bribed by the prospect of a fee, he goes ahead and saves Jones—and the community is not specially profited thereby. But again, the physician would have to consult Mr. Jones about Mr. Jones's sense of his own importance to the community, and in that case the physician would still have the best of it at the expense of the community. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, which are only trivial, we think the suggestion makes for the good of the physician, for, after all, what man does not think himself of almost inestimable value to the community? And if this flattering self-estimate could get a kind of official recognition and certificate in a doctor's fee, doctors' fees would no longer invite so much bitter reflection on the part of ex-patients.

An Answer to a Critical Friend.

A VALUED friend of LESLIE'S WEEKLY writes in a somewhat critical vein, and, among other things, asks us why we are so "unfair" in our attitude toward the common people in the present conflict between so-called capital and labor. He says, for instance, that we uniformly hasten to the defense of what, in the gibberish of the times, has come to be called, the criminal rich. Now, as a matter of fact, we think the only basis for the criticism of our friend is in the fact that we do try to be fair. We are as fully impressed as the most strenuous next-stepper with the tremendous moral significance of the strife between the corporations, for example, and the people. But we have never yielded to the demagogical persuasion that the right is all on one side and the wrong all on the other. If there is one thing above another which is binding upon the conscience of our day, it is to be perfectly fair—neither grossly unjust to the man of fortune, nor mawkishly sympathetic toward the man without it. We think, for instance, that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller are entitled to the thanks of the American people for the instant and generous relief they afforded the money market during the recent scare. Some genial wit has said they had only a selfish interest in that they were trying to save the country which they so largely own. If that be true, it is precisely the reason why we commend their action. It shows that what our President has called "unhealthily swollen fortunes" are still under the leash of law and public sentiment. It is almost worth a panic to know that millionairessdom recognizes the solidarity of the interests of the whole people, and that we all sink or swim together.

We venture to ask our complaining friend to review his judgment, and to see if this attitude of LESLIE'S WEEKLY does not come nearer to squaring with fair dealing than does the attitude of some of our more rabid and hysterical contemporaries.

Things Done and Undone at The Hague.

FOUR months' time, \$1,300,000, and the efforts of presumably the best diplomatic and legal talent of the world have been expended in the second Hague conference. What has it accomplished? Nothing, say the professional cynics and some of the over-zealous peace advocates who expect the millennial dawn to-morrow; much, in the opinion of so competent a judge as Secretary Root, who has a lively sense of the difficulties which beset the conferees.

The chief result of their deliberations was the declaration binding the nations concerned to arbitrate before The Hague court all questions of contractual claims and to refrain from the forcible collection of such claims unless arbitration is refused or the award of the court disregarded. This reduces to a minimum the danger that there will be any more "pacific blockades" of South American ports by European navies. Incidentally, the championing of the cause of the weak debtor nations by the American delegates has made for closer friendship between this country and the Latin-American republics.

A number of conventions were "agreed upon for the signature of the plenipotentiaries," as the minutes of the last day's session phrase it, but the only agreement which is certain to receive enough signatures to make it a binding feature of international law is the one just cited. Others, such as those providing for an international naval prize court, regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land and sea and the laying of submarine mines, are hardly more than formal expressions of a pious wish for the amelioration of the horrors of war, since they will not receive the sanction of enough governments to render their provisions practicable.

The conference accepted in principle the American proposal for the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitration, but the fears of the Latin-American nations that lack of representation on the bench would work to the disadvantage of some of them prevented its adoption. Nevertheless, every recognition of the arbitration principle is a gain, and the next conference may discover a method for apportioning the judges of this tribunal which will be less objectionable to the representatives of minor nationalities. It is something to have gathered, for the first time, the spokesmen of the whole body of South American states in conference with the representatives of the Powers of Europe, and to have brought all the nations of the world in touch at this congress. It is regrettable that no steps should have been taken to reduce armaments, and that considerations of national pride and desire for aggrandizement should have dominated the conference to such a degree; but these facts should not operate as discouragements to the advocates of peace; they should teach them the necessity of a vigorous, but conservative, campaign in preparation for the next assembling of such a body, upon which they may enter with perhaps less roseate visions of immediate triumph, but with unshaken confidence in the ultimate success of the principles of international peace.

To Do Something for the Soldier.

A DISPATCH from Washington tells of the intention of Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, to inaugurate reforms in the army which will make the service more attractive to the enlisted men. This is a subject which we do not hear much about, although the spirit of militancy which possesses us

along with the other nations of the world, notwithstanding the recent efforts toward universal peace, is conspicuously prominent at all times. We hear much of the improvements made in the machinery of war. Our battle-ships are bigger, finer, costlier; our guns, armaments, fortifications, and all the paraphernalia of attack and defense on land and sea are being constantly bettered. So far, so good; but we should not forget that the man behind the gun is, after all, the principal equipment in a nation's defense. The annual reports of desertions from the army afford a fair indication of the mental state of the enlisted men. We do not often get from them a statement of their feelings, and this is rather a surprising fact. Nevertheless, when we find that so large a percentage of them is running away from the service, it must indicate something more than a mere lack of desire to lead a soldier's life, and Secretary Oliver's decision to make the service more attractive is to be highly commended.

A Tempest in the Teutonic Teapot.

IF THERE is, as some news dispatches state, "intense indignation in responsible quarters that Harvard University should have been so lacking in tact" as to send Professor Schofield, a British subject, as exchange professor to the University of Berlin, German sensitiveness must be unbelievably acute. Professor Schofield was born in Canada, to be sure, but he took his master's degree at Harvard, and has been a member of the faculty of that institution since 1897; moreover, he has had the good taste and good fortune to marry an American girl. Even if the Kaiser's policy in instituting the exchange of lecturers between German and American universities was a political one, it is hard to see how it could be furthered or hindered by a Harvard professor speaking on the subject of "English Literature in the Middle Ages." Who in this country knows or cares whether the German professors who interpret German culture to American students were born in Germany or Austria? It is the fact—of which, doubtless, the hypercritics of Harvard are unaware—that Professor Osler, the philosopher and scientist who was the first representative of German scholarship in this country under the "exchange professor" arrangement, was not German-born, but a Russian. But what difference did it make?

UNDER THE DEODARS

BISHOP POTTER has somewhere related in humorous vein the eagerness of the traveler in India to find himself "on the road to Mandalay," and the keen disappointment, the utter disillusionment, that comes to him when once he is there. Kipling, of course, is the magician who has woven the spell of enchantment about the Burmese highway. Long before I came across the bishop's sprightly narrative I had myself fallen a victim to the miserable Mandalay business. I do not remember where I found it in Kipling. I never knew anything about Mandalay, and don't now. I don't know why anybody should want to be in Mandalay or be on the road there. And yet there was and is something attractive about the mere designation as it stands. It haunts you. "On the road to Mandalay." It has a pleasing sound. Without knowing why, you thrill and feel vaguely elated. Bishop Potter says he felt that way. He nearly missed all the pleasure of the antecedent sojourn in the land of the rajahs, and rushed along like a Baedeker tourist, because he wanted to get to the lotus-lined, honeysuckle-draped, dream-environed, Buddha-haunted, charm-enchanted "road to Mandalay."

Then when he got there he suddenly found himself yearning for the Bowery, or Mott Street, New York, U. S. A. I take it that the road to Mandalay is a sort of flea-bitten corduroy ruin like the ancient plank thoroughfare that once crossed the Hackensack meadows, N. J. And yet, in spite of the bald and unattractive facts in the case, "the road to Mandalay" still lays its charm upon the reader, and I suppose no traveler to the mystic home of the Hindu will ever dare come back and face his friends and own up that he cut it out of his itinerary.

Another Kipling expression caught me long, long ago. "Under the Deodars." I have supposed in a dim, uncertain way that a deodar is a tree. But it would not shock me in the least to find that it is a mountain. Having no certain knowledge of the character of a deodar I can have no idea, of course, what it is to be under one. Indeed, a deodar may be a horse-trough, or a stone door-sill, or a corn-crib, and to be under it equivalent to a broken leg or a contused contenance or a crushed rib. Nevertheless, the phrase sticks and emits, as it were, a delicate odor and flames with a quiet radiance and stirs up some long-forgotten memory or association and holds some magic which I feel but do not understand.

I went to an editor once and offered to write a column with the deodars for a caption, but he told me to take my old deodars and begone. Evidently to him a deodar was just a deodar, and nothing more. Editors are a queer lot. Editors kill more bright ideas in the course of a working day than a genius could think up in a year. I thought a daily "stunt" done under such a captivating and quaintly indefinite allocation would be a novelty at least. The editor commanded me to go and write under the caption of "Men and Things." "Then," he said, "people will know what you mean; but deodars! Tush, also pshaw!" Men and things! Did you ever hear of anything so utterly bromidic? It's positively unlovely, almost brutal, as compared with the velvety, violet-scented, moonbeam-laden, joy-intoxicating "Under the Deodars."

An entertaining chapter could be written on the column-captions chosen by the witty, versatile, instructive, and amusing geniuses who, for longer or shorter periods, in times present and past, have shed their radiance on the American press. There was "Gene Field's" "Sharps and Flats," and here is my old friend Victor Smith with his unfailingly entertaining "On the Tip of the Tongue." There is Kiser with his "Alternating Currents," and Nesbit's "Top of the Morning," and Taylor's "A Line of Type or Two," and Gillilan's "Josh Wink," and Adams's "Always in Good Humor," and Stanton's "Just from Georgia." But it would be quicker, perhaps, to go on and write the chapter, and have done with it. And I will, but not now.

"Under the Deodars." It suits my fancy well. I really meant to cover this introduction in a paragraph, and then to offer some remarks on the advantages of having a nose. But this absorbing topic will have to wait till next week.

P. W.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AN OFFICIAL report states that another great man has arisen in China, one who, by his ability and his achievements, gives promise of being a fit successor to the late Li Hung-Chang. This new leader in the Celestial Kingdom is Yuan-Shih-Kai, who not long ago was appointed president of the board of foreign affairs at Peking. He was formerly viceroy of Chih-Li, entering on the duties of the office when that province was in disorder and chaos. He grasped the reins of government with a firm hand, put down thieves and plunderers of all kinds, and



YUAN-SHIH-KAI,
Who is coming to the front as China's
greatest and most influential
statesman.

made himself feared and hated by all evil-doers in that section of the country. The good effects of his strong and righteous rule speedily became apparent, and he was recognized as the ablest and most patriotic official in the whole empire. While governor of Chih-Li he instituted good relations with foreigners, and became popular with the natives as well. His advice was frequently sought by the imperial government, and some of the best edicts issued by it were suggested by him. He is mainly responsible for the decree suppressing the opium traffic and for the steps taken to establish a constitutional government in China. The empire is fortunate in having at this critical stage of its affairs so able and progressive a man to guide it and to shape its destinies.

CONSIDERABLE notoriety has been conferred on Count Adalbert Sternberg, a member of the Austrian Parliament for Jaromier, Bohemia. Not long ago several Socialist members attacked him and drove him out of the house because the count had openly expressed hatred and contempt of their party and its doctrines. The count is a man of spirit, and the next day he returned to the house as boldly as ever, but he now carries a revolver in his hip pocket and declares that he will use it if the Socialists set upon him again.

VERY LITTLE has been heard of late of Count de Witte, ex-premier and former minister of finance in Russia. During the late panic in New York the count was interviewed by a leading Russian Liberal and expressed some pessimistic views as to the future condition of America and Europe. He said that a financial crisis would happen in Europe that would cause the bankruptcy of the governments. This would be followed by a fierce struggle, ending in the suppression of royalties and making Europe ready for a republican form of government.

YIELDING to the progressive spirit of the time, the king of far-away and secluded Abyssinia has decided to give his country a constitutional government, and to that end has appointed a cabinet on European lines. A parliament elected by the people will be established in due time. King Menelik has shown himself in many other instances a liberal and intelligent sovereign. He has negotiated treaties with several of the leading countries looking to an enlargement of commercial relations with them. His country is provided with no seaport, but it is to be connected with the coast by a



KING MENELIK,
Of Abyssinia, who has granted a constitutional
government to his people.

railroad built by foreign capitalists, to whom he has made concessions. Menelik calls himself Emperor of Ethiopia, and claims to be a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He gained his throne only after a fierce struggle with opposing claimants. He has been one of the best rulers his country ever had. One of the remarkable features of his reign was the terrible defeat administered to the Italian army by the Abyssinians at Adowa. Menelik has expressed a desire to have the negroes from the Southern States of America emigrate to and settle in his

country, and has promised them good treatment and every possible advantage. No exodus from the south to Abyssinia has as yet begun.

IN THE coming retirement of the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Germany, the United States will lose one of its most eminent and capable representatives abroad. Mr. Tower has asked the President to relieve him, in order that, after a service of thirteen years in foreign lands, he may return home to give needed attention to his private affairs. Mr. Tower's first diplomatic appointment was as United States minister to Austria-Hungary; later he became minister to Russia, and in 1902 ambassador to Germany. In this latter post he has added to the laurels which he won in his previous positions. At the German court he has been exceedingly popular, and it may be said that neither there nor at any of the other courts to which he has been accredited has he ever perpetrated a diplomatic blunder. Besides being a diplomat, Mr. Tower has won fame as an author. His most important book is on the Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution. On account of his distinction in literature and diplomacy he has received honorary degrees from foreign and American universities, has been knighted by a number of European kings, and has been granted the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He will withdraw from the public service deserving the praise of the country whose honor he has always upheld.



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,
American ambassador to Germany,
who will leave the diplo-
matic service.

SUCCESS in military operations has brought fame to many a civilized man, and so it is not surprising that one who has succeeded as a slayer of his fellow-men should gain a certain distinction in a tribe of barbarians. One of the most conspicuous figures among the Cheyenne Indians in Montana is Spotted Hawk, a brave who is said to have killed, during his fighting days, more white men than any other member of his tribe. Spotted Hawk is a man of striking appearance, especially when arrayed in his war costume, as he appears in the accompanying photograph. Well formed and athletic, he is an excellent marksman and



SPOTTED HAWK,
A Cheyenne brave who has killed more white men than any
other member of his tribe.

a hunter of renown. His face is full of character and his intelligence is marked. He is looked up to with especial regard by the young men of the tribe, to whom his career appears romantic and inspiring. But the bad old times of hostility between the two races are now only a memory. Spotted Hawk, as well as the remainder of the tribe, is now at peace with the United States, and therefore it is not likely that he will during the coming years of his life add to his list of pale-faced victims. Civilizing influences have taken hold upon him, and he no longer desires to wreak vengeance upon the dominating race.

ONE OF the four missionary bishops elected at the recent general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Richmond, Va., was the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in New York City. Mr. Paddock, who was chosen as the head of the diocese of Eastern Oregon, comes of a family which has furnished a number of bishops. His father was bishop of the State of Washington, his uncle was bishop of Massachusetts, and his cousin was the bishop of Ohio. The new bishop took an active part, some years ago, in the fight for the purification of New York. He investigated and exposed the evil conditions existing on the East Side in the metropolis, and his startling revelations helped materially to start that great wave of reform which resulted in the election of Seth Low as mayor. His activity as a public-spirited citizen in no way interfered with his efficiency as a pastor. His parish and mission work was conducted with faithfulness and energy, and he will go away from his old charge with a record for zeal and beneficial achievement which few ministers can point to, and which has well earned for him the promotion he has received.



REV. ROBERT L. PADDOCK,
Of New York, who has been elected
missionary bishop of Eastern
Oregon.

IF THE question of whether Mars is inhabited is not settled very soon, it will not be the fault of Professor David Todd, of Amherst College, who has returned from his trip to Peru, where he made observations of the planet during its recent near approach to the earth. Professor Todd set up in the Andes the largest telescope ever used in the southern hemisphere, and he took over seven thousand photographs of Mars under exceptionally favorable conditions. The pictures show the canals with great distinctness.

WITH ONLY a home-made telescope, J. E. Mellish, of Cottage Grove, Wis., a farmer's boy scarcely out of his teens, and having only a country-school education, has discovered two comets and attracted the notice of the astronomical world. Prominent scientists have become interested in him, and opportunity has been made whereby he can pursue more effectively the study of his favorite science.

THE OLDEST of the Scottish peers is the Earl of Wemyss, who is now in his eighty-ninth year and who has lived in the reigns of five English sovereigns. He is still a very active man and very fond of shooting, fishing, and motoring. He makes frequent speeches in the House of Lords.

MUCH INTEREST was felt in London society in the recent wedding of Miss Leila Paget and Mr. Ralph Paget, the young lady's distant relative.

Mr. Paget is the British minister to Siam and has the reputation of being a man of ability and character, who bids fair to advance rapidly in the field of diplomacy. Mrs. Paget is the only daughter of General Sir Richard and Lady Paget, who are on terms of intimacy with the King and the Queen of England. Lady Paget, who was formerly Miss Paran Stevens, of New York, has taken a prominent place among the beautiful and charming American women who have married members of the English nobility. Mrs. Paget is a woman of literary tastes and is fond of outdoor sports. She has been much in America and has a lively interest in her mother's native country. She is described as being tall like her father and as inheriting the social gifts of both of her parents. It is believed that she will make an ideal wife for a diplomatist of ambition and ability, as Mr. Paget is declared to be. It is predicted that with her tact and suavity she will be a popular personage at the court in Bangkok.



MISS LEILA PAGET,
Of London, who lately married the British
minister to Siam.



Why Desertions from the Army Are Increasing

By an Enlisted Man



THEY tell us that the War Department at Washington is considerably disturbed over the steady increase in the number of desertions of enlisted men from the army. During the last fiscal year there were no less than 6,258 desertions, or 7.4 per cent. of the whole enlisted force. This was an advance from 6.8 per cent. the previous year, and contrasts with an average of only 4.5 per cent. for the preceding decade. Thus, it is evident that discontent with the service infects the rank and file in greater ratio from year to year.

The many evils causing desertions are naturally difficult to find, although different officers have stated what they think incites so many men to desert, or quit the service when their time expires. The canteen question, small pay, and lack of the right kind of amusements have all been suggested, but it may be possible that an enlisted man can shed some new light on the subject.

The chief ground for dissatisfaction on the part of the private soldier has never been thoroughly investigated. Take two troops or companies of the same regiment, serving at the same post: both are recruited from the same recruiting offices; one has few desertions if any, and the other has a great many. What is the reason? They both serve under the same rules and regulations, and should be alike in almost all respects. But the cause of dissatisfaction manifest in one is very plain to an interested observer, and this must be an enlisted man.

A certain troop of cavalry had about twenty desertions in one year. The writer took pains—knowing the men personally—to inquire as to the reason of the desertions. Most of them left because they hated and despised the first sergeant, claiming that they did not come into the service to be ruled over by any man who was not, and never could be, their superior in intellect and education. Now, these statements may sound unreasonable, but they are entitled to investigation.

A great many officers believe that all the requirement a soldier needs to be a non-commissioned officer is one or more enlistments to his credit. We will admit that an enlisted man serving his second or third enlistment is more capable of holding a position as non-commissioned officer than the recruit in his first year. But it is also a fact that many non-com's in their ninth or tenth year are not as capable as a good many men serving in their second or third year. The government does not require an enlisted man to serve two or three enlistments before he can take an ex-

amination for a commission as second lieutenant. Two years is sufficient. Why should not two years be enough to permit a recruit to become a non-com?

It is also true that if the pay of non-com's was raised to a higher standard, somewhat in proportion to the pay of non-commissioned staff officers, men in organizations would give better service, in order to be appointed as corporal or sergeant. Is it advisable to raise the pay of corporals, sergeants, and first sergeants, under the present methods of promotion in individual organizations? The organization just mentioned has in its entire complement of non-com's about three able to fill the position of regimental sergeant-major, or any other non-commissioned staff position. Beyond a doubt, all organizations have, at some time or other, good, intelligent men, but these gradually leave for better pay and more congenial surroundings when the opportunity arrives, and if it does not arrive while they are in the service, most of them leave for good at the expiration of their terms.

At the commencement of the Spanish-American War, when the army was increased to war strength, intelligent non-commissioned officers received promotions to various vacancies with greater pay. What was the result? The old soldiers who could hardly write their own names were promoted to the vacancies caused by the increase. In a great many cases where good sense and intelligent discipline once ruled, arrogance, ignorance, and pretense now hold full sway. Organization commanders depend on the old-soldier first sergeants, and these latter take advantage of that trust, with the idea that it was their general superiority which caused their promotion. What was and always will be the result? Desertions. What does the new recruit expect from those in authority when he joins his troop or company? He expects to find that those in authority are the most intelligent. What is the most natural result when he finds ignorance and pretense where he should find intelligence? He is disappointed. No man can respect ignorance. Ignorant authority is despised and gradually hated, and hated to such an extent that men under such authority will commit themselves in a short time and get into serious trouble, ending with desertion.

A cadet from West Point is sent to join his regiment. Does he find his superiors more ignorant than he is? No. If they were they would not be officers. Is a captain promoted because he is an old officer, and has only succeeded in the art of flattering his superiors? No. He must possess the necessary requirements in all respects. Why should not the non-com-

missioned officers be subject to the same rule of promotion? Old army officers claim that the good, efficient non-com' is the back-bone of an organization. Is it not better to reduce the inefficient non-com', when it is necessary to do so, in the interest of the service, than it is to keep him in office simply because he has eighteen or twenty years of service to his credit? Why should the man that is merely able to push himself into prominence at the right time, and do things which he is shrewd enough to know will appear favorable in the eyes of his superiors, be the one that is advanced? Is not a different system of promotion in the ranks worthy of a trial?

The writer does not mean that a soldier to be a non-commissioned officer must possess a college education. But he should be compelled to prove that he is well qualified for the position in all respects. The character of a soldier after having served two or more years should determine his fitness for examination, and the latter should be open to all whose services have been honest and faithful. The examination should be in all branches pertaining to the duties of a non-commissioned officer of the organization in which they are serving. As it is, under the present methods of promotion, a man serves from two to three years in one troop or company; he is a good soldier, and would, without doubt, be fit for promotion, when along comes a re-enlisted man, who was discharged from some organization and did not re-enlist because he was dissatisfied. But the re-enlisted man has one enlistment to his credit, and maybe he has been a corporal in his first three years, which indorsement alone gives him the coveted promotion.

Should not both men be entitled to the same rights? And their superiority can only be proven by an examination. All promotions should be competitive—from private to corporal, from corporal to sergeant, etc. Promotions would be earnestly sought after if the pay were raised to its proper standard, as recommended by a great many department and division commanders. Then, and only then, would discontent in individual organizations cease, and when it ceases, desertions will naturally be of rare occurrence. All enlisted men will then respect their superiors; they will serve more faithfully under conditions which make their future success dependent on their own efforts. They will know that promotions are not the result of graft on a small scale, as is the case in many organizations at the present date. All efforts by the solitary troop commander are unavailing if he has under him non-commissioned officers who are not fully qualified to fill their positions.

The Great Earthquake in Central Asia.

IN THE earthquake of great extent and severity which visited central Asia on October 21st, the brunt of disaster was borne by the little city of Karatagh. The loss of life there was at first reported at 15,000, but later advices have brought the number down to a few thousands. The town is located in the Hissar district of Bokhara, in Russian Turkestan. The seismic shock caused an enormous section of the Karatagh Mountain, which almost overhung the town, to break loose and to rush down with irresistible force, burying a large portion of the place and many of its 2,500 inhabitants. Most of the buildings destroyed were the typical cheap dwelling-houses of the Orient, but as Karatagh was noted for its manufactories of sabres, cutlery, and fine silks, and as, owing to its high elevation, it was a favorite summer resort of the people of Hissar, it is probable that it contained some important buildings, and that the property loss also was large. The town is so remotely situated that it took several days for the news of the calamity to reach other towns, and consequently the sending of relief to the survivors was greatly delayed. One hundred miles northeast of Karatagh is the town of Samarkand, where, also, several severe shocks occurred, doing a great deal of

damage and killing a number of persons. Serious damage and some loss of life have likewise been reported from Lattakurjan, Khokand, and a number of other places in the affected region. The people every-

corded an earthquake of unusual energy which seemed to have occurred thousands of miles away. The scientific observers disagreed as to the exact location of the convulsion, and even as to its direction from their

stations, until, a few days afterward, news was received of the extensive and violent disturbance in central Asia.

The few years of the present century have been marked by a number of very severe seismic disturbances. The earthquake in San Francisco in 1906, with the fire which followed, caused the loss of 1,000 lives; that of Valparaiso, in the same year, showed a death roll of 1,000, and the one in Jamaica this year of 1,200. In 1905 nearly 20,000 natives of India perished during an earthquake, and 3,000 persons lost their lives in Calabria, Italy, while 600 perished in the latter province this year from the same cause. In 1902 there were losses of life by earthquake as follows: In Transcaucasia, 2,000 people; in Guatemala, 900; in Andijan, Turkestan, 10,000. In 1902, also, took place the terrible eruption of Mont Pelée, which destroyed the town of St. Pierre, island of Martinique, with the loss of nearly

40,000 lives, while the eruption of the Soufrière volcano, in the Island of St. Vincent, killed 2,000 persons. From the number and violence of the shocks of the past few years the time when earthquakes shall cease still appears to be very far off.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KARATAGH VALLEY, RUSSIAN TURKESTAN, WHERE THE GREATEST HAVOC WAS WROUGHT BY THE EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

where fled panic-stricken from the shaking and falling buildings and camped in the open air.

It is an interesting scientific fact that on October 21st the seismographs at Washington, D. C., Albany, N. Y., Laibach, Austria, and on the Isle of Wight re-

Central Asia Visited by a Violent Earthquake.

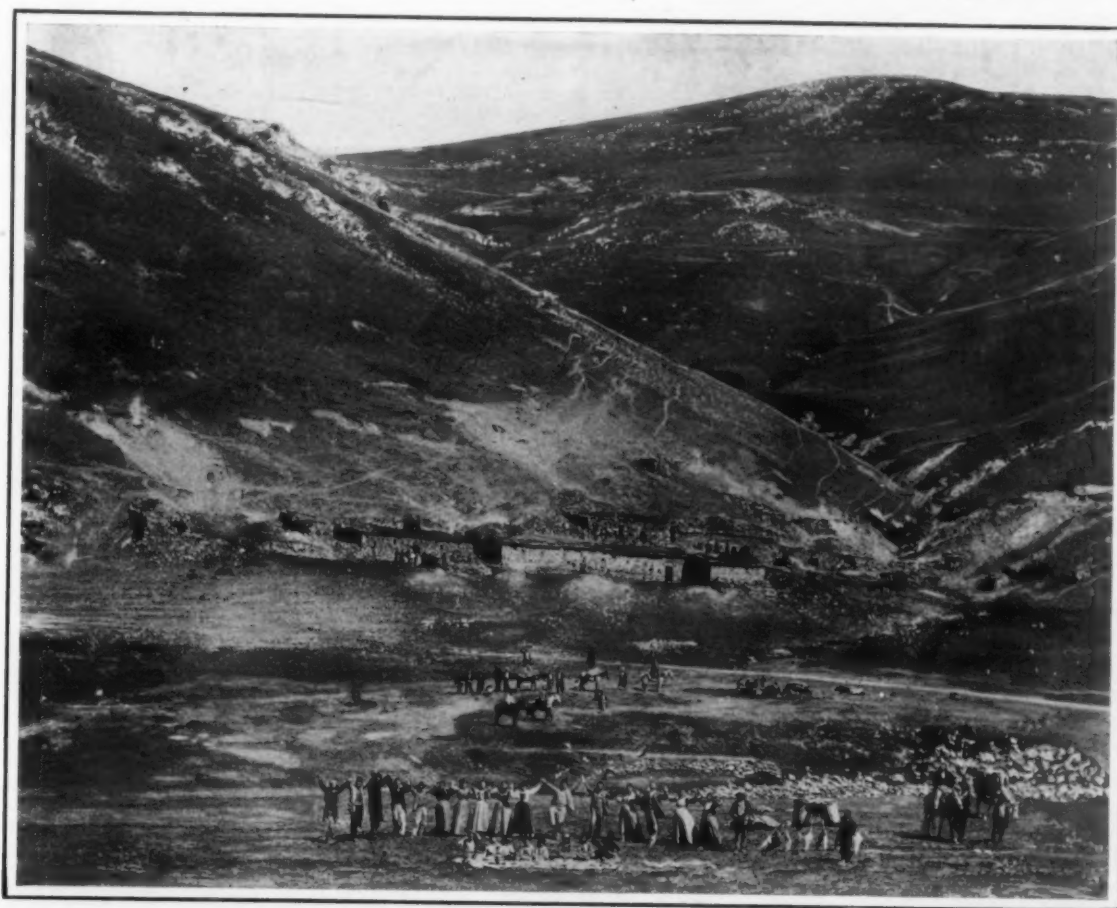
TYPES OF THE PEOPLE AND STRIKING SCENES IN THE REMOTE, MOUNTAIN-HIDDEN VALLEY OF KARATAGH, RUSSIAN TURKESTAN, WHERE THE SHOCKS WERE SEVEREST, AND WHERE MANY HUNDRED PERSONS PERISHED WHILE THEIR HOMES AND PROPERTY WERE RUINED.



CONVENT OF THE GOLDEN HEAD AT BOKHARA, WHERE MANY SUFFERERS FROM THE EARTHQUAKE FOUND REFUGE.



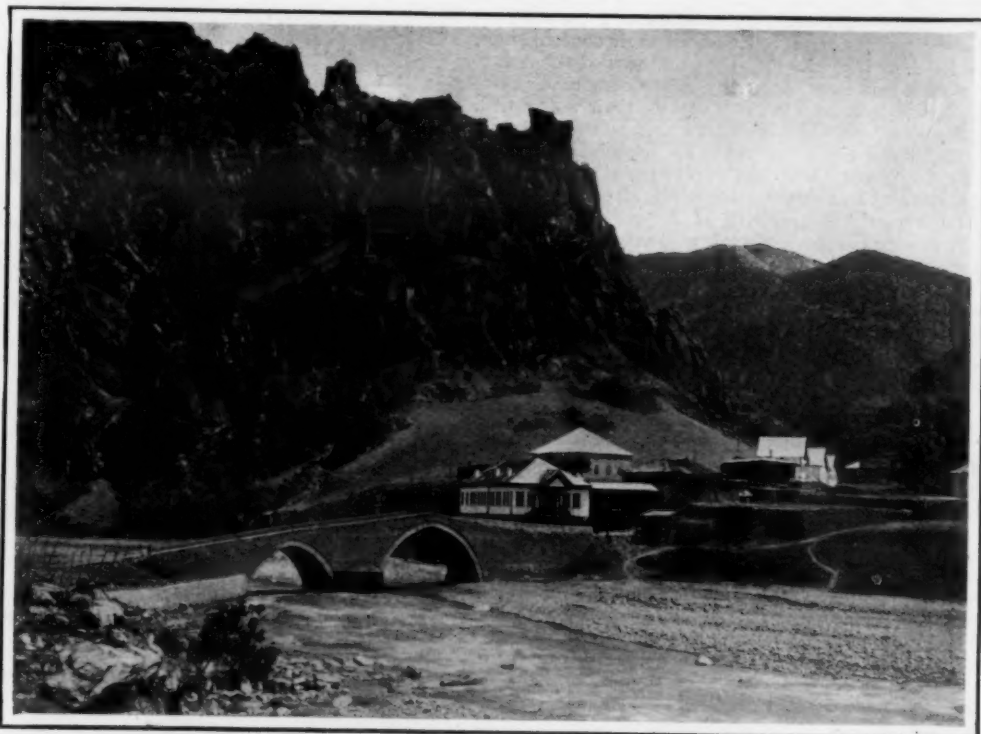
TYPES OF RESIDENTS OF THE KARATAGH VALLEY.



CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL OF THE BELIEVERS, IN KARATAGH VALLEY—CURIOUS DWELLINGS IN THE BACKGROUND, WHICH, WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHERS, WERE WRECKED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.



MOUNTAINEER SOLDIERS OF TURKESTAN—BODIES OF THESE ARE IN CHARGE OF THE DEVASTATED REGION.



VILLAGE AND BRIDGE NEAR SAMARKAND, WHERE THE EARTHQUAKE ALSO DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Sparks from the Anvil of Current Thought

MANY REASONS FOR FEDERAL REGULATION.

BY ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EMINENT NEW YORK BANKER.

THAT there are evils or dangers connected with the trusts is undeniable, but the way to remedy them is to seek by appropriate legislation to cure the evils while maintaining the benefits. To seek to abolish trusts as such is visionary; to seek to cure some of the evils of trusts is perfectly reasonable. It is worthy of note that in no other country of the world is there any such statute as the Sherman law. It appears to me beyond any reasonable doubt that a national regulation of our corporations is desirable and even essential. It is desirable in the interests of the corporations themselves. It is difficult to conceive of the possibility



ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
New York financier and philanthropist.

of establishing any uniform intelligent regulation of corporations if every State is permitted to pass its own laws. I firmly believe that the granting of a Federal franchise or license to engage in interstate commerce would tend fully to protect such companies as remained within the law, and would defend them from harassment by forty-five separate Legislatures.

INCORPORATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

BY DON C. SEITZ, BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE NEW YORK "WORLD."

A responsible corporation, well managed and financially strong, is a benefit to the community. A labor union, incorporated, conservative, industrious, and whose main object it shall be to see that its members are competent, that they shall always be employed, and that they shall do their work well, is an equal benefit to the community. A labor organization that is predatory, the prey of politicians, and the victim of designing agitators and imported agitators, is a nuisance and ought to be displaced. For the labor organization as a business institution I have entire respect, but it seems to me that the unions are fast going beyond it. When I read the letters of Mr. Gompers and other leaders or heads of labor organizations, as sent to various labor conventions, they sound to me like utterances of petty princes defying the community at large, and snapping their fingers at the laws and the Constitution with its guarantee of equal rights, and demanding privileges that are denied others, because they represent "organized" labor. If a corporation does anything that is wrong in a business or in any other way it is legally responsible to the extent of its assets. But the labor union may be as wanton as it pleases, may break faith and men's heads with equal recklessness, and make the excuse that it is a union. This does not seem to me to be either American or right. It is not fair, and the unions show their weakness when they almost unanimously set their faces against incorporation. They do not want to be responsible for what they do. We have heard much, of late, of lawless corporations. They have been lawless and the law is reaching out and taking hold of them. But the lawless labor union continues to be immune except in the rarest instances, and these instances are bitterly resented.

IN DEFENSE OF THE FILIPINO ASSEMBLY.

BY VINCENT ALBERT, A FILIPINO SPEAKER AT THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Those who honestly believe that the creation of a Filipino assembly was a step taken hurriedly and calculated to retard the establishment of a republic in the Orient should not forget these two facts: That the Filipinos are governed without their consent, nay, against their will, and that the greatness of the American nation is due principally to the democratic principles that influence the conduct of their statesmen. Be the positive results brought about by the assembly in the islands what they may, by inaugurating it the American government has succeeded in winning over a great number who formerly made strong opposition and suspected the sincerity of America's intentions, for the election of a racial majority can have no other significance than their willingness to co-operate with the island government in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of the Philippines. It may be argued as against this view that the mere acceptance of office under American sovereignty does not necessarily prove that there will be an end to disloyalty and opposition to the established government. Besides the argument that can be drawn from the fact that the radicals have become the conservative and faithful supporters of the American government when taking office thereunder, as in the case of provincial governors, the following facts may also be advanced in answer to such objection: First, before assuming office the delegate must take an oath of loyalty to the established government; second, it is acknowledged by all Filipinos, irrespective of political creed, that the assembly must be the test of the Filipino's capacity for self-government; third, while it is true that among the radicals elected to the assembly there are a couple of dreamers, and a few others who are demagogues, it is beyond question that

the great majority of them are sane and intelligent in their radicalism, and might well be denominated evolutionists rather than revolutionists; and lastly, the unflinching change of attitude on the part of the opposition in any country upon coming into power and being confronted with grave national problems.

EVILS OF OVER-SPECULATION.

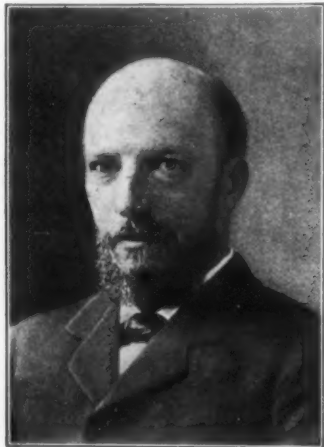
BY CHAIRMAN WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, OF THE GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

In recent days of great wealth and marvelous progress in material prosperity, when in our anxiety to make the world yield her riches in the shortest possible time we have been stripping her forests and emptying her mines, even at the risk of leaving to our children a wasted inheritance, it would have been well if we had remembered this truth before the awakening, which to most of us has come as such a surprise. We have seen riches take wings—some of us many times—but we have never seen such a gigantic shrinkage of material values when all visible conditions of real prosperity were so favorable. And why has this been so? I answer that the foundations in many places have been rotten; the building has rested on greed and graft, on avarice and on ambition, on extravagance and self-interest, and these are not the elements of a lasting foundation. A hurricane or earthquake is not needed to destroy a structure built upon these and kindred elements. It must fall of its own weight when the time is fulfilled. Fortunate it is that only part of our house was built on such, and that after the crash we see remaining all that was worth while, standing strong in its beauty if somewhat soiled with the dust of the other; for, sad as it is, and unfair as it seems, the innocent must always suffer with the guilty. I am glad the awakening came when it did. Another year of over-speculation and over-construction and no man could have foretold the extent of the ruin or the grisly anarchy that might have succeeded. You may blame hasty official utterances if you will, but the fact remains that rottenness existed, and some kind of a surgical operation was necessary. I believe that the patient is already on the road to recovery, and that if he follows the simple rules of healthy living he will come out stronger than ever before, and, let us hope, wiser.

LIMITATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY.

BY DR. FELIX ADLER, OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

No matter how honestly he may come by it, no person is entitled to a fortune beyond his needs. The extreme radicals, that is to say, the socialists, assert that all wealth is corrupt, on the ground that the employer and the capitalist do not contribute substantially to the product. Therefore the part the latter gains is stealing. I do not agree with this because the employer and the capitalist contribute valuably to product and therefore are privileged to a part of the gains. I do say that under the present system, however, the game is played many times with loaded dice, so to speak. It doesn't mean that you merchants are sharpers. But the system gives you unfair advantage. There is a dis-



DR. FELIX ADLER,
Head of the New York Society for Ethical Culture.

many times with loaded dice, so to speak. It doesn't mean that you merchants are sharpers. But the system gives you unfair advantage. There is a dis-

The Song of the Aeronaut.

WHEN sunset has folded the earth in a veil
Of rose-colored tissue embroidered with gold,
Then I rise and I rise through the shimmering skies
To heights where the stars glitter silvery cold.
Beside me the moon glides away to the west
In her shallop of delicate ivory wrought,
And beneath me the clouds are like mother-of-pearl—
Oh, such are the joys of the aeronaut!

THE world is below with its care and its woe,
And no one can follow me here with a bill.
I am safe from the bore with a story to tell,
And clear of the dame with a mission to fill.
No trolleys to catch and no autos to dodge,
No annual taxes to drive me distraught,
But the infinite peace of the limitless air—
Oh, great are the joys of the aeronaut!

WOULD you feel that the V in your pocket is yours,
And no one can borrow or steal it away?
Would you flee from the wrath of your mother-in-law,
Or the Jersey mosquito determined to slay?
Would you go where the lawn-mower cannot be heard,
Or the graphophone puncture the bubbles of thought?
Then take a balloon to the top of the sky,
And taste of the joys of the aeronaut.

MINNA IRVING.

inction between business and industry. In the former a man may start as a huckster and in his wanderings finally acquire a store and credit and go in for himself eventually. This is not true of industry. A factory hand in many cases is not able to rise. He can't get away to study things around him. He is tied down to a certain place and is a fraction of industry. When you talk about a man rising from the bottom to the top you refer to the business man. I join with President Roosevelt in his view of riches. I applaud the man who has a million dollars or so that he has gotten honestly and say that's proper and right. If that person has been true to a higher standard he is entitled to his million.

DEFECTS OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

BY PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA.

We all know how much feeling, and what just feeling, has been aroused in the United States by corporate mismanagement. It is difficult to speak in language too strong of the usurpations of power and the larcenies of funds which have been committed by corporate officers. But let us not lose our heads. We are face to face with economic conditions that are new, and with economic abuses that, though manifold, have grown up slowly and in the dark. There is ample power in our institutions, in our Constitution and our laws to check and to remedy them all. There is now reason to believe that the Sherman anti-trust law commits the nation



DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President of Columbia University.
Pack Brothers.

to a policy which is too extreme, to a policy that, in putting an end to certain admitted evils, also puts an end to certain demonstrable benefits. Many of us believe that the act unduly exalts the principle of competition and fails to lay due emphasis upon the public benefits which may follow from properly regulated and supervised co-operation. The distinction between combinations which are reasonable and may well be permitted, and those which are unreasonable and must at all hazards be forbidden, is one which ought not to be surrendered or overlooked. It is a most important question, therefore, whether the time has not come when this act should be amended in order to relieve, not corporations, but the people, from limitations upon their business activity which this act imposes, although in reality they are not necessary in the public interest.

ARBITRARY LEGISLATION CONDEMNED.

BY GOVERNOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

One of the fundamental purposes of the administration is to vindicate the adequacy of our institutions, to put an end to abuses without tumult or disorder, without injustice or demagoguery, and in a patient, deliberate, but none the less vigorous manner, to insist upon the recognition and enforcement of public rights by availing ourselves to the utmost of the existing machinery of government, and by making such new provision as the interests of the people may require. Means have been provided to prevent the repetition of the wrongs which have been committed in the past, and through the use of the powers governing the issue of bonds and stocks, through insistence upon proper methods of book-keeping, through the prescribed supervision of the transactions of public-service corporations, it is believed that necessary publicity will be secured, that the rights of investors will be safeguarded, and that the public will be protected from the reckless exploits of the unscrupulous who hitherto have had their way without effective restraint. I believe most thoroughly in the efficient regulation of these public-service corporations in the interest of the public. I believe that their transactions should be conducted in the light of day and under the public eye; that they should be compelled to furnish the service which they are bound by their charters to render, and that all their public obligations should rigorously be enforced. I also believe in the reign of justice and in the patient consideration of every question, to the end that it may be settled in a spirit of fairness. I have no more confidence in vengeful methods and arbitrary legislation—in those political grafters who endeavor to make selfish profit out of public wrongs—than I have in the sycophants of corporate power. Nothing is permanent but truth and justice. And to attain it, in view of our human imperfections and inherent limitations, we must address ourselves unceasingly to this end, content only with the award of our best judgment after a thorough understanding of the matter with which we attempt to deal.

Relieves Nervous Disorders.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

AN ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nervous diseases. Perfects digestion and restores the appetite.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

INDIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE,
INDIANA THE SECOND, AND
GEORGIA THE THIRD



A POTATO THAT TOOK SHAPE FROM A BED-SPRING.
George Adams, Michigan.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) BOMBAY MILKMAN, HIS WIFE, AND THE BUFFALO THAT FURNISHES HIS STOCK IN TRADE.—*M. A. Peacock, India.*



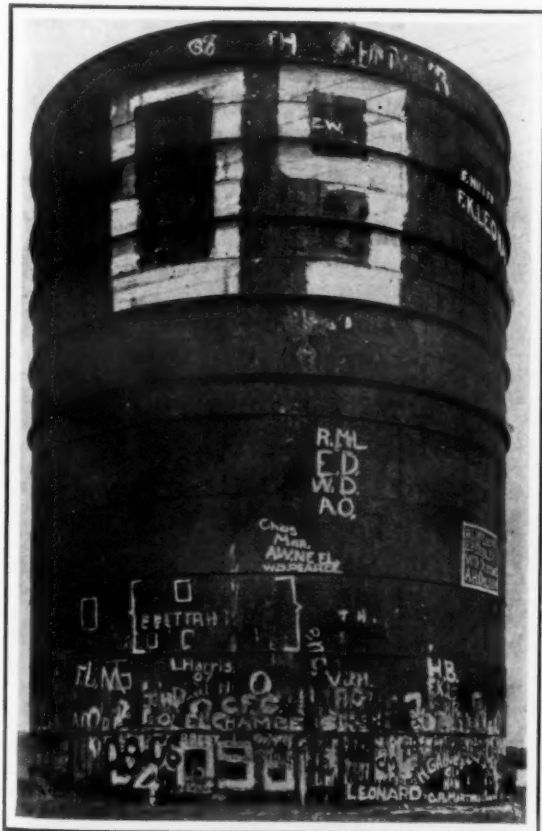
EXECUTIONER OF THE BEN-MESSOUR TRIBE, WHICH SHELTERED RAISUL.—*George E. Holt, Morocco.*



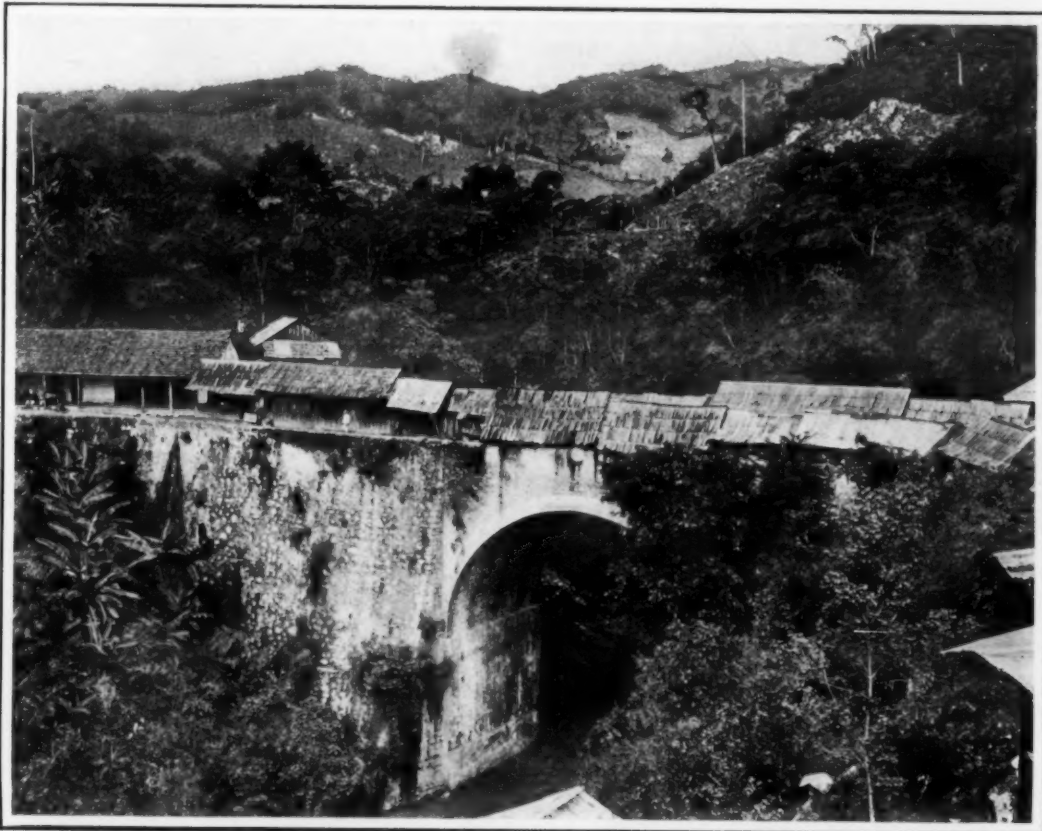
BISHOP OF LONDON, PREACHING TO A CROWD OF WALL STREET MEN, WHERE SOON AFTERWARDS, IN THE PANIC, SURGED AN EXCITED THROG.—*S. P. Dewey, New York.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PART OF THE RAW MATERIAL FOR A "POSSUM AND 'TATER" FEAST—AN UNUSUAL SNAP-SHOT.—*Murray R. Barnum, Georgia.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) GAS TANK "DECORATED" BY PURDUE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—*R. Smith, Indiana.*



VILLAGE BUILT ON A BRIDGE—ATOYAC, MEXICO, WHICH OVERHANGS THE BED OF A MOUNTAIN STREAM.—*Sumner W. Matteson, Mexico.*

THE EMANCIPATION of MISS SERENA

By A. M. DAVIES OGDEN

MISS SERENA BRADFORD, sitting in thoughtful perplexity before the pretty rosewood desk in her sunshiny den, an unaccustomed frown puckering the forehead still smooth and white as a girl's, despite the coronet of silvery hair which added a touch of distinction to the erect little figure, looked tentatively up at the portrait which hung just above. Should she?

The portrait stared back in dignified disapproval and Miss Serena hesitated. "Invite an artist, a mere painting man, to her house? It was against all the traditional, early Victorian ideas with which her youth had been imbued. Hitherto during Miss Serena's narrow, well-ordered life, never had she dreamed of questioning the propriety of those ideas. Yet—Eleanor.

Eleanor, wayward, teasing lovable Eleanor, whose arrival, fluttering the innocent household had brought to it a new element at once disturbing and inspiring, a sense of wider possibilities, of more vivid perceptions, Eleanor cared for this man. Indeed, it was because of her caring that the girl had been sent to Miss Serena now, her people hoping that perhaps the change of scene might effect a cure.

But what complicated matters was that Lyttleton himself was also here. Only yesterday Eleanor had come to her aunt and told her that he had taken a studio up town. "I did not know that Bert was intending to live in New York," the girl had said, loyal gray eyes gazing straight into Miss Serena's blue ones. "It was last summer at the Pages' that I met him. His home is in the West. Of course I shall not try to see him. But if I should—" and for a second the clear eyes drooped, then she lifted them again. "I certainly cannot promise that I will not speak," she ended, honestly. Her aunt's heart gave a throb of sympathy.

"Do you—do you care so much, then?" she questioned, timidly.

"Care!" flashed back the girl. But, meeting Miss Serena's tender, wondering gaze, the brave little mouth quivered. "Yes," she said, simply; "I care."

And now in the morning's mail had come a note leaving vacant a man's place for next week's dinner, and Miss Serena, the memory of that wistful quiver strong upon her, was thrilled to a daring impulse. Why not ask this Lyttleton and judge for herself? Her opinion carried great weight with the girl's people. Was it not indeed her duty to invite him? And, all the while, under these reasons, with which she sought to convince herself, deep down in the gentle heart glowed, newly stirred, the old primitive, unquenchable flame of desire for romance, color, passion; the instinct which leads all mankind to love a lover and to help him; and, deeper, obscurer yet, the vivid curiosity of the lonely woman to whom the priceless revelation has been denied. Miss Serena took a sheet of paper, wrote her letter, stamped it, and sent it off before she could change her mind.

The deed once accomplished, reaction set in, and for a week Miss Serena shivered at thought of the awful thing that she had done. But when, on the night of the dinner, Eleanor, straight and slim in her white frock, a green wreath set among the masses of her bronze hair, entered the fragrant, flower-filled drawing-room, Miss Serena all at once felt herself abundantly justified. Manifestly it was but the child's due. Miss Serena, clad herself in a dainty brocade, her soft cheeks pink with suppressed eagerness under the girl's quick little kiss, was fairly a-quiver with excitement. What would he be like?

The guests were arriving. They were mostly elderly married couples, friends of Miss Serena's; Eleanor, gracious and smiling, moved among them, striving dutifully to be entertaining. Suddenly the sound of a name caused her to start. Could she have heard aright? Miss Serena's voice summoned her.

"Eleanor, my dear, I have just been telling Mr. Lyttleton how good he was to come to us thus informally," her aunt was saying.

The girl, flushed and confused, came forward, looking from her aunt to the man. Miss Serena smiled.

"You know Mr. Lyttleton, I think," she said, gently. Surprises were odious, was her reflection; she had not realized how hard it would be for the girl. Eleanor, murmuring something inaudible, held out a hand which the man took, awkwardly enough. Miss Serena, watching, felt her compunction deepen.

"He is embarrassed, too. And quite natural," she thought, benevolently surveying the long, lean figure clad in ill-fitting evening clothes. A red carnation decorated the lapel of his coat. Miss Serena put down her lorgnette with a sigh.

"Curious-looking person. Dresses like an artist, I suppose. One could hardly be surprised that Eleanor's people are not pleased. Well, I must try and discover wherein his attraction for her lies. Eleanor, why, where is Eleanor?" noting the girl's disappearance. But Eleanor, her eyes brilliant, her lips parted, had already



"MISS SERENA BRADFORD, SITTING IN THOUGHTFUL PERPLEXITY BEFORE THE PRETTY ROSEWOOD DESK."

slipped back into the room, and the next moment the butler had flung back the portières.

The laws of courtesy demanded it, and for some time Miss Serena listened patiently to the great—but dull—scientist seated at her right hand. It was for him that the dinner was being given. But her thoughts were all with the man whom she had contrived to place on her left. He sat there, quietly gazing about him in evident admiration, making no attempt to converse with the woman whom he had taken out. Miss Serena felt rather discouraged. He might be a rising artist, but he was, to her, an entirely new type. How could she effect a sympathetic relation with him, find the real man; on what common ground could they meet? Yet for Eleanor's sake she must try. She turned to him with her kindest smile.

"I see that you are watching Miss Hull," she began, "but I want to talk to you myself this evening." The man smiled back.

"I am mighty glad to get the chance to talk to you," he answered, sincerely, and his voice had a pleasant ring that suited Miss Serena's ear. "You see," indicating the glittering, pink-shaded table, the multiplicity of forks, "this sort of thing is kind of new to me. But I think it's great," he added, with a whimsical appreciation of his own frankness. Miss Serena looked at him with more approval. She liked honesty and candor. But what was she to talk about?

"How do you find the United Workers?" she asked at a venture, mentioning the fine, newly-completed building where Lyttleton had taken his studio. "I understand that you have just come there."

Never had Miss Serena so enjoyed herself. For years her principal interest had been the United Workers. Time, money, and thought had been lavishly poured upon it, and the success wrested from adversity was to her as a personal, dear triumph. And here at last was some one to whom the subject was equally familiar; who knew its branches and ramifications in other cities; here was sympathy, co-operation. Miss Serena's eyes shone, her pretty color grew pinker with excitement. And there had been people like this in the world all the time and she had never known it! Then, as her glance met Eleanor's, she smiled. Who would have given the child credit for such an intelligent choice? The girl, yet with rather a worried expression, returned the smile, and Miss Serena laughed to herself.

"She does not know how well we are getting on," reflected the aunt, fondly. "Poor child. I can see what a hard time she has had. But, after all, the only objections to him are his not belonging to their special set, and his lack of wealth. The first, perhaps, is not so important, after all, and as for the second—might not I—"

Dinner over, she drew Eleanor into the den for a moment.

"Dear, I like your Mr. Lyttleton so much," she whispered. "He was asked as a surprise for you, but I am the one to be delighted. No; we have not time to discuss it now." As the girl endeavored to speak. "But later we will, and possibly I can find some way to help you both"—tenderly. The girl, deeply moved, caught the little hand.

"Auntie—dearest," she said, "how good you are! But listen,"—hurriedly—"you see—"

There was a slight stir without the door. The butler appeared again, then stood aside to admit a tall, impatient young man. Eleanor sprang forward.

"Bert!" she cried, softly. "Oh, Bert!" "Eleanor!" responded the young man, rapturously, eager gladness apparent in every line of the dark, handsome face. "Eleanor!"

And for a moment they stood there, oblivious, enchanted, swept beyond Miss Serena and all the world. Eleanor, womanlike, recovered herself first.

"Auntie," she said, and a shy pride overflowed her happy eyes, "this is Bert, my Bert. I saw there had been some mistake, so I sent him word to come at once," explaining, as Miss Serena only stared blankly, "This is my Mr. Lyttleton."

"But then—who?" gasped Miss Serena, helplessly. "Yours—I don't understand—"

"Nor I. There must be some mistake," repeated the girl.

Miss Serena, her hands shaking piteously, snatched a letter from her desk and held it out.

"Read it," she managed, "read it—yes, it's typewritten," as the girl uttered an amazed sound. "But read it—see if it means anything to you."

"Dear Madam," began Eleanor, obediently. "Yours of the fourteenth just received and I write to say that I will be happy to accept informal invitation for dinner on Tuesday, twenty-eighth inst., at eight o'clock."

"Yours truly,
W. A. LYTTLETON."

The letter was written on United Workers paper, the envelope was addressed plainly to Miss Serena Bradford. His straight young brows drawn close, the newcomer scrutinized the signature.

"It's most extraordinary," he commented perplexedly. "You say your note was directed to Mr. Lyttleton, care the United Workers. Did you—"

He paused as the man with the red carnation appeared in the doorway. The man halted a moment, then stepped quickly forward.

"Why, Mr. Lyttleton," exclaimed the man. "You here! Why—" A sense of something wrong made him glance hastily from one perturbed countenance to the other. Then, as his eyes fell upon the open letter, the vague doubts which all the evening had been mistily hovering on the brink of his consciousness, crystallized into certainty. He flung out a protecting hand.

"You here?" he repeated. "Then wasn't that invitation for me after all? I sort of misdoubted from the first it couldn't be. But Jim Halliday told me that New York folks were so hospitable," a sudden wistful entreaty trembling beneath the spoken word. Had it all been a mistake then? Was this wonderful glimpse into another world only a cheat—a bit of experience to which he personally, had no right? The tall young man, whose keen regard had been gradually clearing, interposed.

"Why, I know you," he said, impulsively. "I have seen you in the United Workers building," his somewhat stern young face irradiated by a friendly flash of white teeth, "haven't I?"

"Sure. I am William Lyttleton, the new secretary," was the steady response. "I got the place two weeks ago, just after you came. But it was my name, too,—I never thought." His voice was grave. "Didn't you know?" he demanded, turning swiftly upon Miss Serena. "You seemed to. Didn't you?"

For one terrible moment Miss Serena hesitated. Be kind to such a person, yes; send him a check in the morning, by all means. But receive him socially, present him to her friends! Her former intrepidity shrank to mere commonplaceness before what this implied. Instinctively she glanced up at the portrait, the very embodiment of ancient lineage and pride of race. Offend that? And this time deliberately, irremediably. Miss Serena caught her breath, overwhelmed for a moment with doubt.

Then, as her gaze encountered the two troubled eyes fixed upon her own, across the inherent womanliness of her nature swept a revulsion of feeling that shook the inmost centres of her soul. Here was a man, simple, sincere, shrewd, even if not cultured in the worldly sense and—her guest. Offend him! Miss Serena flung up her head with a generous scorn. The seed of revolt planted a week ago, quickened by interest, guarded by expanding sympathies, now at this crucial instant burgeoned forth into broad triumphant bloom.

"No; there has been no mistake," she said, and her voice rang out clear and sweet as she laid her hand upon this man's arm. "My invitation reached the right person. And there will have to be many more dinners before we can successfully carry out all the plans which we have concocted to-night. Eleanor, my dear," for a moment her kindly look resting upon the two breathless young people, "do not stay here too long with—Bert. Now, Mr. Lyttleton, will you kindly take me back to my guests?"



The Man in the Auto



BY A DECISION of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State it is made certain that automobilists who persist in breaking the speed law within the limits of New York City will be liable to a jail sentence instead of a mere ten-dollar fine. Early in August, Justice Truax held that the ordinance of the board of aldermen on the speed question superseded the State motor-vehicle law, and in accordance with his decision city magistrates have since that time imposed merely nominal fines instead of sending delinquents to the Court of Special Sessions for trial. The State law, which will now be operative in New York City, imposes a fine not exceeding \$100 for the first offense of excessive speeding; a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, for the second offense; and insists that for the third offense the delinquent must be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days and fined from \$100 to \$250.

A "SIX-CYLINDER CLUB" has been formed in Pittsburgh, no person being eligible unless he owns a six-cylinder car. The members will be required to travel no faster than sixty miles an hour.

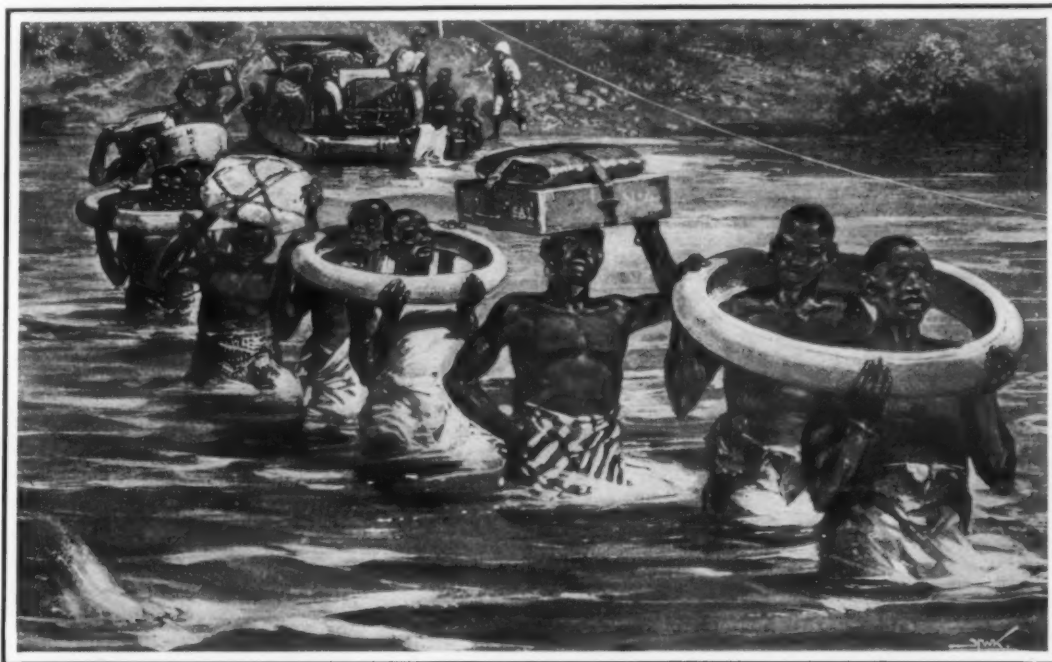
NONE of the State automobile laws, according to the *Horseless Age*, fixes a lower speed limit for night than for day driving, and this in the face of the fact that fast driving at night is far more hazardous than driving at the same rate during the day. One of the Canadian provinces has recognized this fact and has recently passed a law reducing the speed limit at night to one-half of the limit for day driving.

AMONG the reasons which make the highways of France the best in the world is the requirement that all preliminary road-making operations shall be thoroughly performed. When embankments are made; the earth-work is built up only a few inches at a time and the successive strata are leveled and, in the neighborhood of masonry, rammed. Every ditch is carefully cut at a proper angle, rammed, and, if necessary, paved with stones. Dangerous turns are protected by stone parapets; at each cross-road there are signposts, always in order, and the Touring Club of France has established indicators to remind the tourist of dangerous curves, rapid descents, etc. Every railroad crossing is protected by a gate, which has a watchman in charge day and night.

IT IS almost as hard for an automobilist to exceed the speed limit in Germany by night as by day. The government has devised a speed-registering apparatus which indicates distances per hour and for shorter periods in such conspicuous figures that they may be read by people outside the car as well as by the chauffeur,

and an illuminating device makes it possible to read the speedometer in the dark. Speed will be so registered that the police will be enabled to ascertain at what rate a machine has been traveling at any time within the twenty-four hours.

HEADACHES which afflict motorists are often due to goggle lenses which are not entirely neutral. If the glasses in goggles are not specially ground to take the place of those usually worn by the driver, they should at least be as clear as the best window glass. The wisest precaution is to buy one's goggles from opticians or from automobile-sundries dealers who handle goggles of known reputation.



HOW AN EXPLORER HAD THE SPARE PARTS OF HIS AUTOMOBILE CARRIED OVER A RIVER IN AFRICA.
Illustrated London News.

AUTOMOBILISTS should not imagine that when one motorist is passing another, one-half of the road belongs to each vehicle. It is better for the driver to take up only so much of the road as he needs for the passage of his own vehicle. So, too, he should go as close as possible to the right-hand side of the road, especially when he is passing heavier vehicles.

BELIEVING that the time has come for a systematic invasion of the European market, the American Motor-car Manufacturers' Association has requested Alfred Reeves, manager of the association, to visit the London and Paris automobile shows and to study foreign automobile conditions in detail, so that effective methods may be devised for the introduction, next year, of American cars into the British and continental field. It is likely that half a dozen types of American machines will be sent abroad to compete with the foreign product before the close of 1908.

THE FIRST car to make the run through Death Valley to the Panamint Mountains, recently returned to Los Angeles, its starting point, without accident. The entire trip, about four hundred miles, was made through Hamburg and Mojave on the desert.

ONE NOTABLE feature of the new cars at the unlicensed show at the Grand Central Palace, New York, was the subdued colors of the automobile bodies, as compared with the "red devils" of former years. Some brilliant-hued effects were to be seen there, but these were the exception. Some makers adhere to a fixed color scheme for all their output. Much more attention is now paid than formerly to graceful lines in all varieties of car.

A FAMOUS firm of fire-apparatus builders recently shipped from its works in London a new gasoline-driven fire-engine to Glasgow and a gasoline-driven ladder and hose truck to Bombay, India.

TWO PIONEERS of the automobile trade in the city of Mexico have just given an order for forty cars to the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, among them being ten cars of the new model D, four-cylinder Maxwell.

Extinction of Big Game Necessary.

NATURALISTS and others interested in the preservation of the animal life of the world have long been concerned about the danger of extinction of many varieties of African big game. It is surprising, therefore, to learn from a writer in the *Central African Times*, which is published at Blantyre, British Central African Protectorate, that the only way to combat the evil of the sleeping-sickness is to destroy these animals. This is because the tsetse-fly, which science has shown to be the

carrier of sleeping-sickness among human beings, and tsetse-sickness among animals, is propagated chiefly on the bodies of such animals as the eland and the buffalo. The opening up and settlement of the country, says this authority, was inevitably tending to the extermination of the larger game. The natural process has been restricted by the action of the administration in limiting the number of animals which might be shot by European sportsmen and by the prohibition of native hunting without a license. Such a policy of destruction is naturally repugnant to the lovers of animal life, but if the conclusions of the African journalist are correct, there can be no hesitation between the claims of the human and the brute inhabitants; and it is well-known that the tsetse-fly and the sleeping-sickness are two of the worst scourges which afflict the people of the Dark Continent.

A Fifty-year Test.

THE many attempts during the past fifty years to improve upon the standard of all infant foods—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk—have been in vain. Eagle Brand is prepared under rigid sanitary conditions. As an infant food its equal is unattainable.



LITTLE DOG, SELLING PAPERS FOR HIS MASTER, ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.—Henry A. Peabody.



GOAT, CAT, AND KITTENS, CHERISHED MASCOTS OF UNITED STATES MAN-O'-WAR'S-MEN.
Copyright, by Enrique Miller.

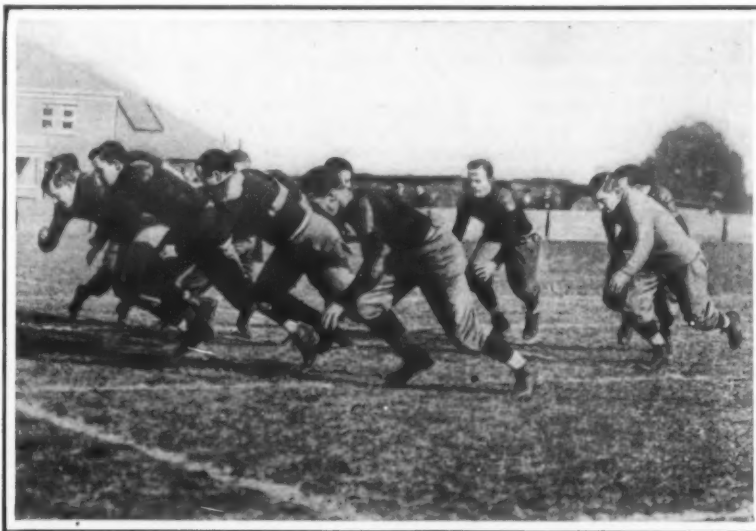
SOME HUMBLE "FRIENDS OF MAN."

Heroes of the College Football Field

PLAYERS OF THE BIG TEAMS IN ACTION IN THE MOST STRENUOUS OF POPULAR OUTDOOR SPORTS.



WALDER MAKING CORNELL'S TOUCHDOWN IN THE FIRST GAME WON FROM PRINCETON IN SEVEN YEARS.—H. G. Jones.



PRINCETON'S RIGHT HALF-BACK (READ) TAKING THE BALL FROM DILLON (QUARTER-BACK).



PENNSYLVANIA QUARTER PASSING THE BALL TO HALF-BACK, WHO IS ABOUT TO GO BETWEEN TACKLE AND GUARD.



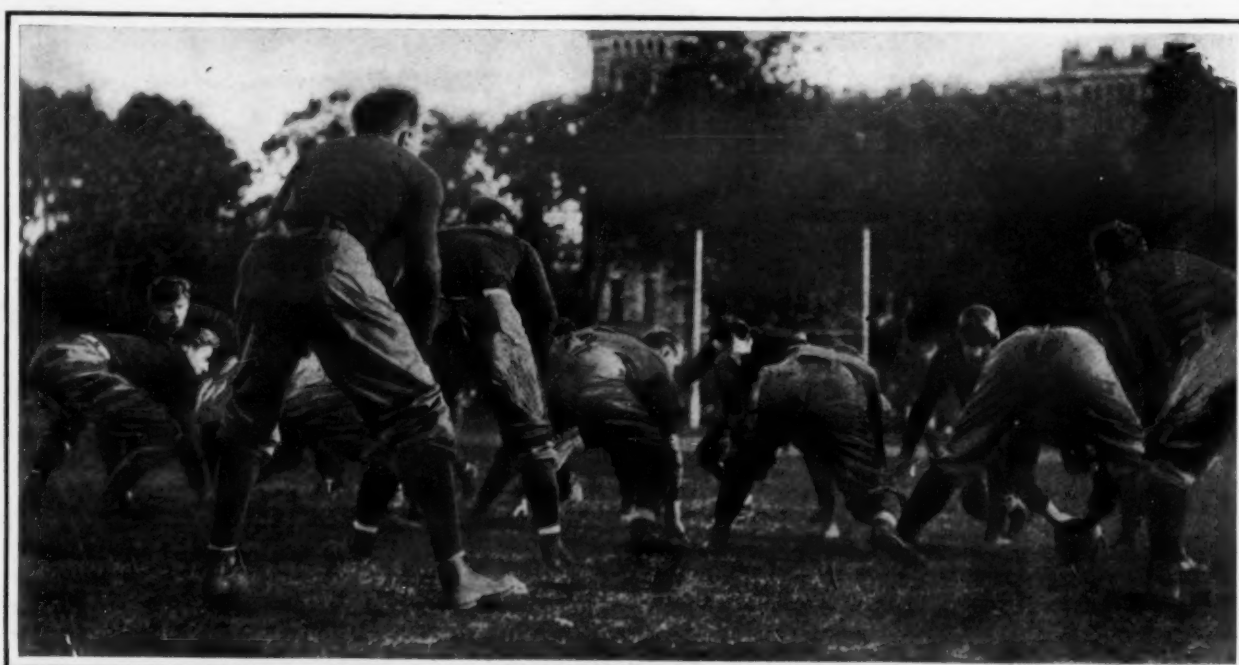
ONE OF THE CARLISLE INDIANS TEMPORARILY DISABLED AFTER A PIECE OF WHIRLWIND TEAM-PLAY.



INCIDENT OF THE HARVARD-NAVY GAME AT ANNAPOLIS—PLAYERS PILING UP ON THE BALL AFTER A RUN AROUND THE END BY HARVARD.—Pictorial News Company.



CAPTAIN ELDER, OF THE WILLIAMS TEAM.—Boston Photo News Co.



COONEY (YALE CENTRE) PASSING THE BALL IN THE WEST POINT GAME, FOR A TRY FOR A GOAL FROM THE FIELD. Pictorial News Company.

With the Sight-seer in Kaleidoscopic Cairo

INTERESTING SCENES AMONG THE NATIVES AT THEIR DAILY OCCUPATIONS—FEATURES OF THE TOURIST'S LIFE.

Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 470.



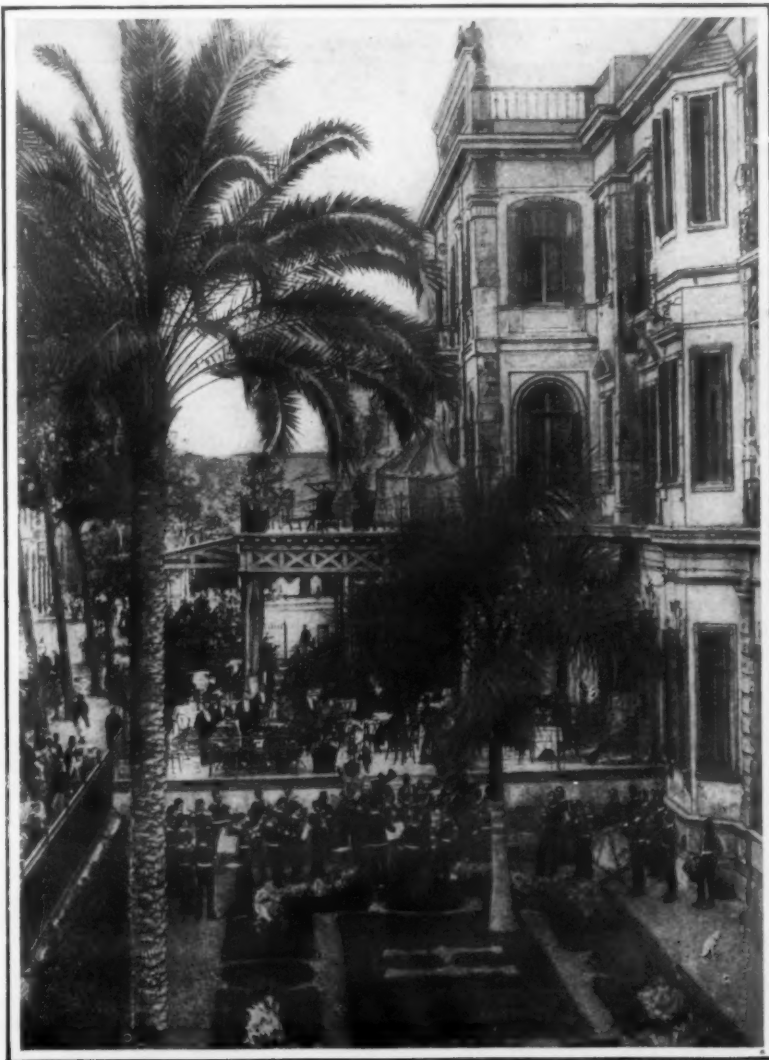
WOMEN OF THE MIDDLE CLASS IN THE NATIVE QUARTER.



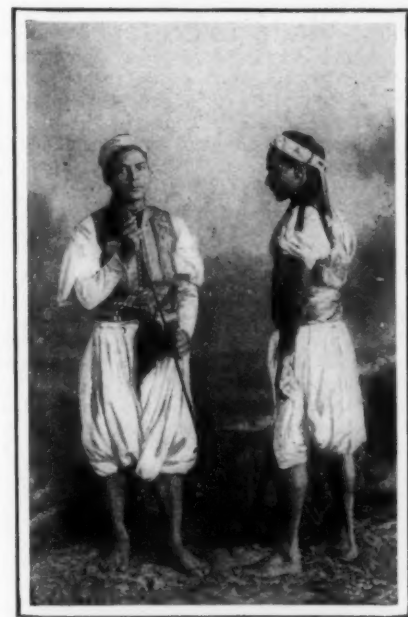
BARBERS PLYING THEIR TRADE IN PRIMITIVE STYLE IN ONE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARES.



ARAB FUNERAL PROCESSION MAKING ITS WAY THROUGH ONE OF THE NARROW STREETS.



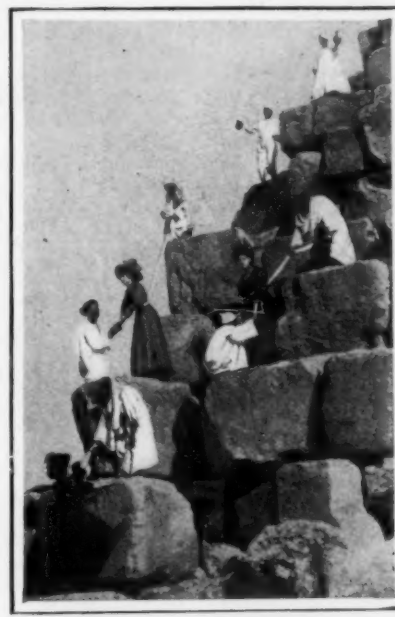
FAMOUS COURTYARD AND BALCONY OF A LEADING HOTEL AT THE TEA AND CONCERT HOUR.



SAÏSES, OR RUNNERS, WHO PRECEDE THE KHEVIVE'S CARRIAGE.



PEDDLERS OF MAIZE AND THEIR HEAVILY-BURDENED, BUT PATIENT, DONKEY.



HOW AMERICAN TOURISTS ARE HAULED UP THE ROCK STEPS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.



The Annual Awakening in Egypt

By Harriet Quimby



THE DRAGOMANS, the donkeys, some of the camels, and all of the hotels in Egypt sleep during the summer, but as winter approaches and there is prospect of another profitable tourist season, the disciples of Mohammed bestir themselves, and the great valley of the Nile begins to set its house in order for the coming of visitors from Europe and America. Travelers from Uncle Sam's dominion are beginning to predominate over those from any other country. The preliminary activity extends from Alexandria to Assuan, but it is more pronounced in Cairo than in upper Egypt, because all travelers must pass through that city, and the majority spend several weeks in the interesting metropolis before boarding a steamer or a train for Luxor. Alexandria may be seen in less than a day, but what is lacking there is made up for in Cairo, which is only three hours distant by express.

Everything in Cairo is entertaining. As a city it is the greatest show-place in the world. The season formally opens in October, and a month later the numerous attractions are in full swing—theatres, fashionable hotels, military entertainments, auctions, bazaars. The first impression that one receives in Cairo, with its gayly-clad natives, is that the curtain has rung up on the first act of a gorgeously-staged comic opera. The prologue is laid in Alexandria, where agents from each hotel in Cairo are on hand at the pier when the steamers from Naples sail into port.

A convenience to be appreciated is found in these men, who take over the responsibility of baggage, assist in unwinding the custom-house red tape, look out for carriages to convey the travelers from pier to railroad station, and make themselves generally useful. As Arabic and French are the only languages spoken, the most experienced traveler welcomes these agents, who quickly smooth out the many tangles in the wild confusion. This confusion appears like a prearranged farce, acted by the natives for the purpose of extracting extra baksheesh from strangers, although it may possibly be due to the excitable nature of the Arab.

Once safely on the train starting for Cairo the traveler begins to enjoy himself. He orders luncheon, and is served with a very good one of French cooking. The meals on all of the trains in Egypt are of unusual excellence, and the railroad service in general is equal to that found in France or Italy. The rates are not exorbitant, and many travelers who are pressed for time prefer to make the trip to upper Egypt by rail instead of by steamer.

Is Cairo expensive? is a question which arises, especially if one expects to remain any length of time. I found upon speaking with an English artist who regularly winters in Cairo, that upon her first arrival there she had bought a sheaf of local newspapers, and through them had discovered the name of a native house agent. Applying to him for rooms in a healthy location and in a respectable neighborhood, the agent at once drove her to a charming old Arab place, formerly a palace, which was presided over by an English lady. Full board of an excellent quality could be had there for twenty-five dollars a month, and rooms were equally reasonable in price. Before the season was far advanced many intellectual Europeans had settled in the staid old house. In speaking of her experience, the artist said that she found it just as easy to live on thirty shillings a week in Cairo as in London, or Paris, or any other centre. Hotel prices are about the same as one will find them in New York.

The Pyramids are of supreme interest in Cairo, and the first excursion made by nine out of every ten tourists is to these strange monuments and the Sphinx, which are only forty minutes from the city by electric car and one hour by carriage over the beautiful boulevard. The "why" of the Pyramids is the favorite topic of conversation. That the Pyramids were built for purposes of astronomical observation is the theory favored by the Arabs, and their belief has been strengthened by the discoveries of a professor who lost his reason as the result of trying to solve the puzzle.

This professor took up his residence near the great pyramid, and he studied it outside and inside at all hours of the day and night for several months. Among other things set forth in his paper at the conclusion of his investigations were that the passage which extends three hundred and twenty feet at an angle of twenty-six degrees into the great pyramid points straight to the North Star, and that a person sitting at the bottom

of the shaft, 90 feet below the base of the pyramid, may watch the heavens. Also that by placing a pool of water at the point where the passage leading to the chambers of the King shoots up from the entrance passage, the monarch could sit above in absolute security, and, by gazing into the pool of water, could watch the heavens and see the North Star by reflection.

The native life seen in Cairo is of never-ending interest. Despite the European invasion, the natives live their lives in their own way, and how little they care what the white man says or thinks was evidenced by a young porter employed by a large jewelry establishment on the main business street close to one of the fashionable hotels. During the middle of the day the shops and business places are closed for two hours, and it was during this lull in business that the young porter brought out a small zinc tub to the sidewalk in front of the jewelry store and proceeded unconcernedly to wash his feet. Native barbers may be seen plying their trade everywhere on the streets, like bootblacks, each one carrying his own little outfit with him and squatting down wherever it is the most convenient to the customer. Coffee-makers, with tiny charcoal burners, a long-handled brass cup for boiling, and small drinking-cups, add their share to the strange scene.

But the oddest sight of all is to watch the moving of a family by native movers. There are no vans, no

Camels, donkeys, electric 'buses, bicycles, cabs, quaint native wagons, smart-looking English dog-carts, groups of tourists on horseback, then more camels and donkeys and natives on foot in endless procession follow each other past. Cairo is a centre for native manifestations of hilarity, and these manifestations are usually accompanied by street parades, whether they be weddings, the welcoming of pilgrims from Mecca, or just every-day parties. A parade is always headed by a band consisting of a huge kettle-drum on the back of a camel, with a man pounding it hard, and a couple of bagpipers who play for hours without stopping.

The peddlers are not the least interesting of the characters which make the streets picturesque. With everything, from live alligators to gold-embroidered belts, these peddlers infest the districts of the fashionable hotels. Over the rail of the historic balcony, which reaches out to the edge of the sidewalk, and is only raised about six feet above the level, more good-natured bargaining takes place between tourists and peddlers than anywhere else in all Cairo. The street sellers afford much amusement to the tourists, for they are gayly garbed and always good-natured individuals, who seem not to care particularly whether they sell or not, although they will stand and haggle over a price for an hour at a time. Some of them saunter along with great ropes of colored beads,

others with spangled shawls, small boys display baskets of strawberries, others fly-whisks, bunches of roses, imitation scarabs, and picture post-cards, all of which are held up smilingly to the tourist.

A business which would prosper in Cairo during the five months of the tourist season is that of furnishing American ices. The druggists display signs of "American long drinks," but they carry only soda flavored with fruit syrup. A man who could furnish a pineapple or a walnut "sundae" as they are furnished on Broadway, New York, would make a fortune not only from American but from native trade. Ice is cheap and there is milk in plenty to be had in Cairo. Much has been said about drinking the water in Egypt, and strangers are generally warned against it. All of the water for drinking and other purposes is taken from the Nile. The natives drink it as it is taken direct, but in the hotels the water undergoes three separate filtering processes, and physicians agree that it is quite as healthful as the water found in European cities.

In the environs of Cairo, and visited by many tourists, are several ostrich farms, but they are smaller and far less interesting than the ostrich farms of Jacksonville, Fla., or those in Santa Barbara, Cal. Also the petrified forests, which are about four hours by donkey, from Cairo, are a disappointment to Americans who have visited the petrified forests of Colorado. The aquarium of Cairo is worth a visit, not because the fish in it are beautiful or rare, as in the aquarium at Naples, but because they have all been taken from that mysterious body of water, the Nile.

Nowhere outside of the mosques are more beautiful rugs to be found than in the hotels of Cairo. There is a collection of several hundred at one hotel, and some specimens tempt the guests to kleptomania. The after-dinner cigarette is indulged in by both men and women in the hotels in Egypt, and in their great lobbies, where divans and settees are scattered everywhere, the after-dinner coffee is served, and the collection of travelers of all nationalities promenading, chatting, smoking, and enjoying the music is a sight strange to Western eyes.

Pleasant Summer.

RIGHT FOOD THE CAUSE.

A WISCONSIN woman says:

"I was run down and weak, troubled with nervousness and headache for the last six years. The least excitement would make me nervous and cause severe headache.

"This summer I have been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, and feel better than for the six years past.

"I am not troubled with headache and nervousness and weigh more than I ever have before in my life. I gained five pounds in one week."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

"There's a Reason."



ONE OF THE TRI-WEEKLY NATIVE BAZAARS HELD NEAR CAIRO, ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.

tedious packing, no fuss about delicate china or bric-à-brac. One man contracts to do the moving, and when he arrives upon the scene a small army of natives accompany him. The first one takes two or three chairs, locks their legs together, and, lifting them to his head, balances them and starts off on a jog-trot. Another follows with a sofa perched upon his head; two or three go in groups with the various sections of beds, others with tables and rugs and sofa-pillows and bedding, until every one has a load and has joined the procession on its way to the new place. The mistress of a home simply stands and directs what shall be taken. Sometimes, if the mover is in a hurry, twenty or more men are hired by the contractor, and the task is accomplished in a few hours. Some of the furniture dealers employ this method to deliver their goods.

For leisurely enjoyment of the contrasts of savage and civilized scenes peculiar to Cairo one should reserve a tea-table on the hotel terrace known as the "Historic Balcony," because it was there that the British army officers met after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. On the same balcony also Stanley saw the first signs of civilization after his return from his expedition to Emin Pasha; and again, on the same balcony, after having been for years immured in the torrid stretches of the Sudan as prisoners of the Khalifa, Father Ohrwalder, Slatin Pasha, and Charles Neufeld tasted the joys of liberty. Around the tea-tables on the same terrace there have gathered all of the celebrated African travelers.

Seated in an easy chair, with a cup of fragrant tea and a plate of thin buttered bread before him, the tourist has only to lean back and watch the interesting native pictures which are unrolled as from a kaleidoscope until he feels the very pulsation of Cairo life. Few travelers to Egypt leave Cairo without having attended a military concert, and few fail to take a snapshot from the balcony, which looks out upon the strange conglomeration of passing vehicles and pedestrians.

Music and Drama of the Week in New York

STARS OF THE TWO GRAND-OPERA ORGANIZATIONS—POPULAR ENTERTAINERS IN THE THEATRES.



LAURA GUERITE BURLESQUING ANNA HELD, IN "THE GAY WHITE WAY," AT THE CASINO.



BERTA MORENA, ONE OF MR. CONRIED'S NEW SOPRANOS, AS "FIDELIO," IN BEETHOVEN'S OPERA OF THE SAME NAME.



COUNTESS CISNEROS, CONTRALTO (MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY), AS "URBANO," IN "THE HUGUENOTS."—Copyright by Mishkin.



ANNA LAUGHLIN, AS "ZOKOMO," THE PRETTY ESQUIMAU, IN "THE TOP O' TH' WORLD," AT THE MAJESTIC THEATRE.—Taylor.



MARY GARDEN, THE AMERICAN GIRL WHOSE PARIS SUCCESS INDUCED MR. HAMMERSTEIN TO ENGAGE HER FOR HIS 1907-8 SEASON, IN MASSENET'S "THAIS."—Reutlinger.



RITA NEUMANN (WITH THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY), AS "ELIZABETH," IN "TANNHAUSER."—Rice.



GUSTAV MAHLER, THE EMINENT GERMAN CONDUCTOR ENGAGED BY MR. CONRIED.



RICHARD MARTIN, AN AMERICAN TENOR, WITH THE METROPOLITAN FORCES.



MAURICE RENAUD, THE FAMOUS FRENCH BARITONE, IN HIS MOST POPULAR PART, "DON GIOVANNI," WITH THE MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.



SCENE FROM THE FIRST ACT OF THE FANTASTIC COMEDY "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD" AT THE HACKETT THEATRE—THE BORE TELLS ONE OF HIS WORST STORIES.



JOHN DREW, AS THE HERO IN "MY WIFE" (AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE), INTRODUCING HIS BOHEMIAN FRIEND (FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK) TO HIS WARD (BILLIE BURKE).—Hall.



The Japanese a Factor in Hawaii's Sugar Industry

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



THE SUGAR industry in Hawaii is an interesting study of what can be accomplished by the application of pluck and energy under many adverse conditions which would have long since discouraged a less enterprising and less resolute people. It is a striking instance of what can be done by unity of purpose and by concert of action against obstacles nature seems to have thrown in the way of the development of the sugar industry in that part of the world. Scarcity of labor, lack of proper transportation, the frequent visitation of droughts, and the destructive "leaf hopper," together with a none too responsive soil, have for years battled against the determined efforts of the planters to make a success; yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, barren foothills and unsightly ravines have been made to yield a bountiful harvest to these unconquerable toilers. Money has been lavishly spent, and every conceivable device adopted to enrich the soil and increase the production. This result has been made possible by the organization among the owners, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is one of the strongest and most effective societies in the world—small in numbers, but compact and harmonious. Under their care there is an experiment station equipped with a library and apparatus worth \$70,000. There the best chemists are to be found, making examination of the soil, cane, and the kind of fertilizer which will increase the crops. Expense is no object if there is a prospect of bettering conditions for the association, and \$60,000 per year is the cost of this experimentation. Scientific sugar-raising seems to be the aim of the association, and let us see how it has rewarded their efforts.

Fifty years ago Hawaii produced enough sugar for home consumption and exported less than one hundred tons; to-day one sugar-mill alone has an output of 200 tons per day, and during the year 1906 the exports of sugar from Hawaii reached the enormous sum of over \$24,000,000. Fifty years ago the mills consisted of small wooden rollers, fed one stick at a time by hand and operated by oxen, and the yield by this process was less than fifty per cent. of the sugar really in the cane. At present the juice is extracted by rollers weighing sixteen and one-half tons apiece, to which hydraulic pressure of 430 tons is added, with the result that the best mills press out from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the sugar and leave the cane as dry



JAPANESE BOY CARRYING LUNCHES TO THE JAPANESE CANE-CUTTERS.

as a shaving. In the early days the average yield was less than a ton of sugar to the acre, while to-day it averages at least four tons to the same area. Less than half a century ago sugar brought ten cents per pound, and even then the planters lost money; to-day they receive from three and a quarter to three and a half cents, and many of them are millionaires.

While this experimenting has been going on, the plantations have had their "ups and downs"—one year paying handsome dividends, and small ones the next, and *vice versa*. The first real impetus to the trade there came during the Civil War, which cut off the sugar supply of the Southern States and raised its price, and again in 1875 the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii caused increased activity in the raising of cane.

Irrigation has played no small part in this marvelous growth. Taro patches had for years been irrigated from the mountain streams, and there seemed

to be no reason why the cane-fields should not be supplied with water in the same manner, so irrigation ditches and storage reservoirs were constructed at an enormous expense. Pump irrigation is the latest improvement, and the big plantation at Ewa, which contains seventy-three hundred acres, is the best example of this system. There eight pumps are used, and water is sent out over the plantations through ditches.

Labor has always been, and is still, the greatest problem the planters have to solve. During the last half-century approximately one hundred and eighty-seven thousand immigrants have come to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations. Less than forty-six thousand laborers are at work at present, yet there is room for several thousand more. Prior to annexation to the United States, immigrants were brought to the islands under contract, but now the planter must "go around Robin Hood's barn" to get his immigrant laborer without breaking the law. At least twenty-five thousand of the cane-field laborers of to-day are Japanese, outnumbering all the other races combined. The plantation worker receives from twenty to thirty dollars per month, with free house rent, water, fuel, medical attention for himself and family, and free schooling for his children, even to kindergarten. His food supplies are purchased at the plantation companies' stores at reasonable prices. Several sugar companies are offering homesteads free to laborers who will work a certain number of years. To get the laborer to remain after he has been secured is still a greater problem.

The Japanese laborer is excellent in many respects and almost intolerable in others; but he, next to the planter, is the greatest factor in Hawaii's sugar development. It was the sturdy, stocky Jap who dug the great irrigation ditches, and it was the Jap who cut the many tunnels necessary to complete the wonderful water system of the cane-fields. Engineers say that in work of this class the little brown men have few equals, as two of them can squat and work in a tunnel in a space that would be hardly large enough for the ordinary-sized man. In case of accident the Jap laborer displays remarkable presence of mind, and is also resourceful and not affected by the death or injury of his co-workers. For the last ten years the Japs have cut the greater part of the cane of Hawaii, and when paid by the month spend ten



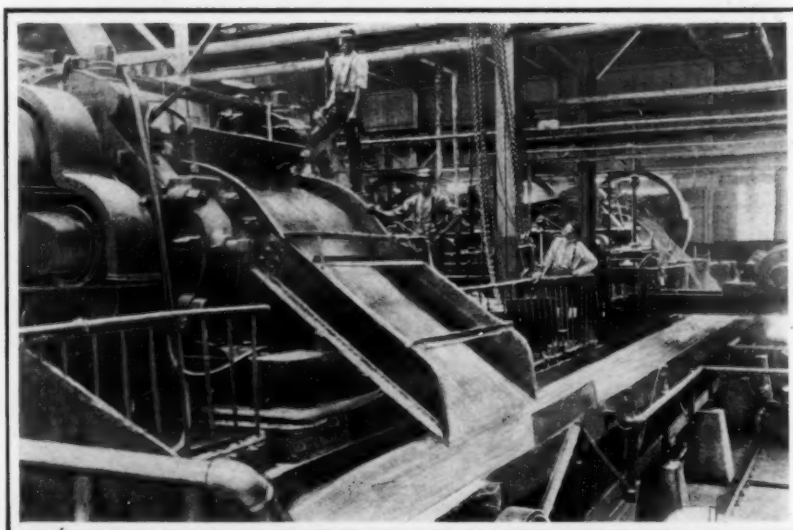
LABORERS FROM JAPAN AT WORK IN THE HOT CANE-FIELDS.



THE MOST COMPLETE SUGAR-MILL IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, LOCATED AT EWA.



MULES, WITH A PORTUGUESE DRIVER, HAULING CANS OF CANE TO THE MILL ON A BIG PLANTATION.



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE LARGEST SUGAR-MILLS ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



JAPANESE GIRL SEWING BAGS IN A SUGAR-MILL.



WEIGHING SUGAR IN A MILL IN HAWAII.



HOW THE SUGAR-BAGS ARE STAMPED.

hours a day for twenty-six days each month in the field. I was told by an intelligent Japanese that the *lunas* (overseers) were often distasteful to his countrymen, and they preferred to make contracts for gang work upon the basis of so much per ton for loading cane, to be finished in a given time. Cane-cutting and stripping are also often done in this manner, when many of the more ambitious work overtime and call out their wives to assist, for the wife of the Japanese laborer is a bread-winner as well as her husband. Work in the hot cane-field is no easy task, and the strong, healthy, Japanese peasant makes an ideal cutter and loader. The lazy element, however, and unfortunately there are many of this class, prefers to work by the month.

On the big plantation at Ewa the employees numbered more than three thousand, two-thirds of whom were Japanese, the others being Koreans, Portuguese, Spanish, and Porto Ricans. Rules were posted in five languages in different parts of the fields. Through the kindness of Manager George F. Renton the writer was given an opportunity to see the practical workings of one of the world's model sugar plantations. About thirty miles of track has been laid throughout the fields over which cane is hauled to the mill. A flat car was attached to an engine, and in the company of one of the book-keepers the different points were visited everywhere, from the green fields where the cutters were piling four or five tons of cane into the cars ready for grinding, to the final room where the sugar was bagged for shipment. In the fields racial antipathy

is so great between the Japs and Koreans that they must be worked in separate gangs. Better results are obtained by keeping each of the nationalities employed to itself. It will probably be a long time before men of these two nationalities can be induced to labor together in peace, for recent unpleasant events in Korea, due to the assertion of Japanese supremacy, have intensified the bitter feeling that has for many years existed between their nations.

At the mill half-naked Japanese who have the strength of athletes attend the centrifugals. This part of the building is intensely hot, yet the heat seems to have little effect on these workers. The chief engineer and the sugar boiler were white men, but their assistants were Japanese. A number of Japanese women are employed in stamping the bags and sewing up the tops. Each sack contains one hundred and twenty-five pounds of sugar. The weighing is also done by Japanese, after which the bags are set up in rows for the women to sew up the tops ready for shipment. In every part of the mill the Japs were at work. There was little conversation, and no time seemed to be lost. Twelve hours is the working day for the laborers in the mills.

The dark side of the Japanese labor question is the stubbornness of some of them and their ability to convert their countrymen to their way of thinking. The labor agitator of this race could give the American strike-maker cards and spades in reference to how to do his employer's business the greatest injury by a strike. The most simple and absurd things will cause

trouble. Cane must be cut when it reaches a certain stage, and this is the psychological moment for the Japanese agitator to ply his trade. A year or two ago a few of them started one of the most serious labor strikes Hawaii has ever known. The cause was a post-mortem which had been held over one of their comrades. They demanded the wholesale discharge of doctor, nurse, overseer, etc., and the reinstatement of two troublesome Japanese. Their consul was asked to intercede, but he had little influence. Finally, after six days, there was a compromise and work was resumed. Later, those working on the Waialua plantation decided to quit for a few days, and when a strike was declared on one of the plantations on the island of Maui and a Japanese laborer was killed, his comrades claimed that he was a martyr and erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery at Lahaina. At another time, just as the cane was ready to cut, a thousand Japanese demanded increased wages, which was promptly refused, and in a few days they returned to work.

But whatever faults the Jap may have, he has supplied a labor void on Hawaii's sugar plantations which would have been difficult to fill. It is true that he is aggressive, but without that quality he would be of little value; he may have courage to repel insult, but in this way he must command respect, and while no one can tell what his ultimate ambition may be, yet there are no serious indications, at least in Hawaii, that he will not return peace for peace and friendship for friendship.

Special Food for Invalids—Pure Food No. 10

[This is the tenth of a series of articles on the pure-food question—written for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an eminent chemist, officially connected with the department of health in a large Western State.—EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

EVERY DISEASE has its remedy, and in the search for that remedy hundreds of cults of medicine have sprung up. One man pins his faith in minute doses of powerful drugs; another walks barefoot over wet grass; another eats raw fruit and grain; one is confident that mud baths induce health, and still another urges us to chew each mouthful of food at least thirty times before swallowing. No doubt every one of these "cures" is of benefit to some form of disease. The mistake of followers of the treatments is in thinking their particular remedy a cure-all for every malady. There are no universal remedies. Indeed, every type of disease must receive special attention and be treated after the fashion long experience and study have taught the medical profession is best adapted to the case. Certain ills respond quickly to drugs, the virtues of which are sometimes wonderfully effective; others need nothing but fresh air; still others a change of climate, and a variety of diseases need no drugs and no journeys to the mountains, but are best relieved by simple dieting. And just as the variety of drug preparations is almost beyond the power of the maker to recall and is daily being increased by the chemist in pharmacy, so a great variety of remedies has been brought out that cannot be considered as drugs, but which still possess singular curative properties.

Dyspepsia, obesity, diabetes, and Bright's disease are serious conditions of the bodily welfare that are best relieved by special foods prepared of materials that do not aggravate the abnormal condition of the patient, but tend to remove the disturbing cause. Diabetes is a nervous disorder that is manifested by the inability of the patient to assimilate the starches and sugars. The treatment most successfully followed is to deny the invalid all foods that contain starch or sugar, and so to give rest to the organs that are most affected. The necessity of excluding as far as possible from the diet sugars, and substances like starches and dextrin that are turned to sugars by the digestive juices, has led to the employment of saccharin and other preparations of coal tar that are intensely sweet in the place of sugar, and foods that are free, or at least purport to be free, from starch as substitutes for bread and starchy vegetables. The preparation of a harmless and palatable substitute for bread requires special flours containing relatively small quan-

ties of starch and special methods of bread-making. Such flours, the so-called diabetic flours, are made from wheat flour by removing the starch. The portion remaining is largely gluten, a product very rich in nitrogenous material, but free from or low in starch-and-sugar-forming material. The starch is removed by washing out the flour with water, and upon the completeness of this operation depends the value of the preparation. Wheat starch, so largely used for laundry purposes, is prepared in this manner, and the crude gluten so obtained is utilized as a diabetic food. The removal of the starch materially alters the physical character of the flour, and bread made from it is quite different from ordinary bread. Gluten is a gum, and cannot be leavened by the use of yeast, and gluten breads are hard and flinty, but not at all unpalatable. Most of the commercial diabetic flours are by no means pure gluten, since they contain considerable quantities of starch. Some of them are nothing more than whole wheat or graham flours, and are positively dangerous for invalids' use. They are sold at a high price, and their merits are explained in misleading, untruthful, and grossly unscientific statements.

Food adulteration in no form assumes a more dangerous attitude than when it puts on the garb of medicinal preparations, and poses as a cure for serious diseases. Patients depending on fraudulent diabetic flours would fare better on ordinary diet; for, while they feel secure in consuming breads made from the supposedly starch-free flour, they may be indulging in sufficient starchy food to bring their malady to a speedy and fatal termination. Most of the nuts, including walnuts, Brazil nuts, almonds, and filberts, since they contain no starch, and only small quantities of sugar and dextrin, but much protein and vegetable oil, are valuable additions to the diet of diabetics. Almond meal in the form of cakes is one of the best-known substitutes for flour and bread. Casein, prepared from skimmed milk, is also used for making a kind of bread entirely free from starch, and casein flour is one of the least objectionable of special diabetic foods.

In making out dietaries for diabetic patients, it should be borne in mind that starch, sugar, and dextrin are all about equally injurious, since starch and dextrin are converted by the saliva and pancreatic juice into sugar, and it is the sugar, not the starch, that is harmful. The toasting of bread, thus converting the starch into dextrin, does not render it less injurious in fact, it actually hastens the formation of sugar. A safe flour for those suffering from diabetes,

or who are disposed toward obesity, is a casein flour entirely free from starchy ingredients, or else a vegetable flour, such as is prepared from almonds and other starch-free nuts after expressing a portion of the fat, or pure wheat flour that has been sufficiently washed to remove nearly all the starch.

Excessive obesity is a form of disease, and is the result of a derangement of the metabolic functions that allows the rapid accumulation of fatty tissue. A layer of fat over the bodily frame of an Esquimaux is desirable and comfortable, but it is neither enjoyed nor needed by the more active inhabitants of temperate zones. As hinted above, the gluten foods are valuable flesh reducers, as they are muscle-builders instead of fat-formers. The carbohydrates—starch and sugar—produce heat and fat, while the proteids, the chief constituents of gluten, repair bodily waste and build up solid tissue. Many of the so-called "anti-fat" remedies are nothing but gluten preparations in the form of wafers or crackers. In combination with the liberal exercise and frequent bathings always recommended along with the food, decidedly beneficial results are frequently obtained by the substitution of gluten for ordinary flour. Some forms of dyspepsia—because of the inability of the stomach to digest or assimilate the starches—are also amenable to a gluten diet.

Deaths from Wild Animals in India.

THE annual roll of deaths from wild animals is again furnished by the government of India. It appears that in 1906 2,084 people lost their lives as the result of injuries received from wild beasts, as against 2,051 in 1905. Wolves are reported to have killed 178 persons in the United Provinces and in the Madras Presidency. The mortality was due chiefly to the attacks of tigers. In the Sholapur district, Bombay, a mad wolf caused sixteen deaths. In Bengal eighteen persons were killed by elephants. Steps have been taken looking to the extermination of man-eating tigers in Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the United Provinces. Very many more deaths were due to snake bites, 22,854 persons dying from this cause, as against 21,797 in 1905; the increase in the number of cases is ascribed to high floods, which drove the snakes into houses.

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A FOREIGNER'S GIFT TO AN AMERICAN COLLEGE.

DEDICATION OF THE SUPERB SUN-DIAL AND SHAFT PRESENTED BY SIR WILLIAM MATHER, OF ENGLAND, TO PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
—BRITISH AMBASSADOR BRYCE AND PRESIDENT WILSON, OF PRINCETON, STANDING ON THE PEDESTAL.
H. D. Blauvelt.



WORLD'S LARGEST BALLOON IN FLIGHT.

THE "BEN FRANKLIN" ASCENDING AT POINT BREEZE, PA.,
FOR ITS 320-MILE VOYAGE TO MASSACHUSETTS.
P.-J. Press Bureau.

Gothenburg System vs. Local Option.

AT THE recent anti-alcohol congress, held in Stockholm, Sweden, every important government in the world except China, Japan, and Turkey was represented officially, even Serbia and Roumania sending two delegates each, while Germany headed the list of foreign nations with 150; Great Britain had 32 and America 16. There were about 1,000 delegates altogether, besides hosts of visitors. Legislative methods of dealing with the liquor traffic were searchingly considered. The delegates had the advantage of being able to study the Gothenburg system in operation in the country of its origin. A paper was read by the Stockholm chief of police, in which he favored the system, stating that its chief object was to limit the consumption of alcohol and to diminish the general dangers of its use, and that it had worked well to that end.

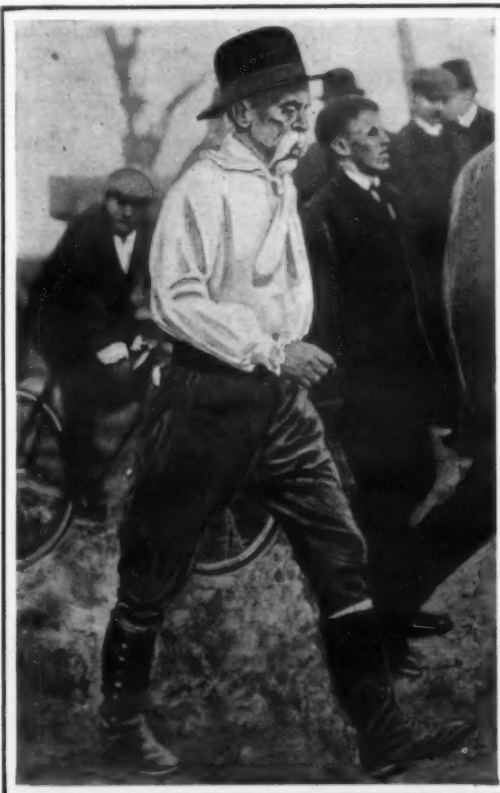
Other speakers, however, showed that equal and greater reductions in the use of alcohol had been accomplished in other countries without the Gothenburg system, and that the growth of the temperance movement in Sweden probably had a great deal to do with lessening the consumption of alcohol in that country. One of the English delegates made it the strong point of her argument that rendering the liquor traffic respectable was not the way to reduce drinking. The editor of the *Swedish Social Magazine*, who had for many years believed the Gothenburg system to be theoretically sound, said that he had become convinced that it was wrong in practice. When a community had an interest in the profits in the sales of liquor, there was danger, he said, that it would begin to look for the profits rather than the improvement of social conditions. To him local option, which would permit the gradual exclusion of the sales from small towns, and eventually from larger cities, offered a more hopeful prospect. The consensus of opinion among the delegates was that any system of regulation, even the best, was merely a palliative; that alcohol was a poison, like opium, and that its sale should be prohibited except under the conditions governing the sale of poisons.

The Passing of People of Note.

GEORG ENGELS, who passed away at Berlin on October 31st, was one of the best-known German comedians, and also won fame as a playwright.

Dr. Charles Mohr, who died in Philadelphia on October 31st, was one of the most prominent homoeopathic physicians in the United States, and had devoted much time to developing existing, and organizing new, homoeopathic institutions. He was a member of several learned societies and a voluminous writer on medical subjects.

Mohammed Said Pasha, who expired at Constantinople on October 29th, was a distinguished Turkish statesman. He was president of the council of ministers, and had been foreign minister, governor of Cyprus, and Grand Vizier.



THE WORLD'S MOST WONDERFUL WALKER.

Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, now sixty-nine years old, briskly footing it through a New England town, in his great feat of walking 1,234 miles from Portland, Me., to Chicago.—Boston Photo News Company.



FILIPINOS WHO LIVE ON THE WATER.

HOUSE-BOAT HOMES OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND NATIVES ON THE TRAFFIC-JAMMED PASIG RIVER AT MANILA.
Wheeler Sanmons.

Isaac D. Surratt, whose death occurred in Baltimore November 3d, was the son of Mrs. Surratt who was executed for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey, whose death occurred in Brooklyn on November 2d, was one of the most prominent spiritualists in the country, a well-known member of the Bar, and was called the "poor man's lawyer." He frequently lectured on spiritualism, and wrote many books on the subject.

Henry Bishop, who died at Baltimore November 3d, was known as the "Gold-fish King." He developed the largest gold-fish industry in the country, having established lakes for breeding the fish, which he supplied to parks in many cities.

Rev. Daniel R. Lucas, who expired in Minneapolis November 3d, was once national chaplain of the G. A. R., and was one of the founders of Drake University.

John Brouch, who died in Trenton, N. J., October 29th, was an iron moulder who made a fortune for his employers by inventing a composite steel for gun-barrels used in the Civil War. He also invented many puddling devices.

Leo Veigelsberg, who committed suicide at Budapest, Hungary, on October 31st, was editor of the *Pester-Lloyd* and an eminent publicist.

The Curious River Life at Manila.

MANILA'S distinctive feature among the cities of the planet is the river life to be encountered on the Pasig, the sluggish stream which flows through the metropolis of the American "Indies." In this respect Manila is only eclipsed by Canton, China, where the Pearl River floats a city of unknown population running into the tens of thousands. Over fifteen thousand Filipinos live on the Pasig, and very few of them ever come ashore—whole generations live and die on the sluggish waters of the river. The water life is divided into four distinct districts, namely, the bay and river up to the Bridge of Spain, the upper river, the large esteros, and the lake traffic.

The Pasig is always jammed for its entire width with small boats and the larger inter-island steamers. The lake steamers are flat-bottomed craft of light draft, carrying native produce and passengers. These ancient and quaint marine cripples are one of the picturesque sights of the river as they stagger and churn against the slight current. The native banqueros spend their lives in paddling hither and yon in their narrow dugouts, which seem second cousins to the craft used by the American Siwash on the Pacific slope. Like the Indian, the Filipino's idea of a boat is a hollow log; but the larger cascos are built of thick planks, yet are stapled together without framework, ribs, or keel, the resulting craft being something on the order of a huge Shasta red cedar logs hollowed out and put afloat. Native fruit and vegetables, wood, wine, and passengers form the cargo of the native boats, both large and small.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET (STEWART BUILDING), NEW YORK, November 1, 1907.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS whose taxes for the year 1907 have not been paid before the 1st day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.;
—before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to an amount of such taxes, one per centum of the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

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Leslie's Hints to Money-makers

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WHEN the heavy-weight writers on investments, particularly those who explain for the benefit of the magazines, agree that the time to invest in bonds has finally made its appearance, after a year more or less of waiting, it is, perhaps, fair to admit that the question of prices and prospects for securities of this class may be worth looking into. In the anxious search for low-water mark in the out-flowing tide of quotations for bonds as well as stocks, with which quest this fateful year in the investment market has been punctuated, the era of low-levels just after the depression in March was first picked upon, then the corresponding falling-away of prices after the depression in August, and now, after the money and credit panic of October, the critics have risen up as one man to declare that this is the time to subscribe—we mean, to buy bonds and stocks; but, be it understood, discriminatingly and intelligently.

It may as well be explained, however, that for the next two months—that is, during the remainder of 1907, and, we believe, a good bit longer than that—there will be an exhibition of irregularity and readjustment, with resultant disturbances in both stock and bond markets, which will naturally accompany all efforts to regain that which has been lost, a rolling sea of good credit in all lines and bounding prosperity, with a ground-swell of demand which was a record-breaker, and which, to an extent, ran away from the ability to produce and to finance the same.

Therefore is it the period when it will be well for those with surpluses to make careful examinations of properties which come to their notice with an investment idea in view, and so guard themselves against the perils of off-hand buying of that which somebody has said was a good thing. At this time we are witnessing the consequences of a crisis in the money market, partly alleviated, it is true, but still having an effect on the business of the country. After the banking disturbance, as an outcome of the upsetting of confidence, there came a period of withdrawals of cash from banks and trust companies, a hoarding of money which had a most unfavorable influence not only at New York but at financial centres all through the country, and which resulted in premiums being offered for currency in order to carry on business, in the dislocation of domestic exchange rates, and in a deadlock in the real market for money which nothing could ease but the premiums offered, the extraordinary efforts to bring gold here from abroad in large quantities, the prompt issuance of from twenty to thirty millions of additional bank-note currency, and the enforcement of the trading-for-cash-only rule at the New York Stock Exchange, together with the gradual revival, as a natural consequence of all of these, of confidence, that plant of slow growth but the real basis of business credit.

People generally are now very much concerned with the probabilities as to the duration of the recession in trade in industrial and commercial lines; for, not until the ending of those phenomena is to be discerned may one reasonably hope for a general advance all along the line, so far as quotations are concerned in securities markets. At this writing the most abnormal surprise would be manifested at any disposition to query the statement that liquidation in stocks and bonds had about ended—had run its course. While there may be lower prices here and there for this or that security, owing to special upheavals and combinations of circumstances which may not now be foreseen, it is the popular belief that somewhere about the existing line, or altitude, will be found, virtually, the low-water-mark period of the liquidating and panic year, 1907.

That the liquidation, however, is not to

stop at stocks and bonds, and that convulsiveness is not to confine itself to those securities and to the money market because of hoarding due to fright, is already manifest. Not only have the steel and iron and copper industries, as already told, begun to shorten production even to a greater extent than expected, but in iron, and to a less extent in steel, furnaces and mills are beginning to run on short-time or to close down altogether, for a more or less extended period. This, it requires no prophet to tell, means less work for many thousands, with other curtailments to be announced, and that will mean reduced earnings and a smaller demand for all that comes under the head of the necessities of life. That, in turn, will indicate a recession in the volume of business—a condition much desired, by the way, in order to readjust the amount of available banking capital to the commercial and industrial requirements for the same. We have been suffering from excess demand for capital, when demands for floating new companies and new issues of old companies were taken into account, and, as Horace Greeley once said "the only way to resume is to resume," so it may be added now that the only way to cut one's garment according to his cloth is to go ahead and do so. And that is exactly why we find ourselves in the predicament of a receding volume of trade, a liquidating labor market and slackening industrial activity, none of which need be taken as indicating reduced ability, or capacity, or wealth, but merely an illustration of how and why the swift runner cannot hold to his fastest pace indefinitely, but, at times, must check his gait in order catch his breath.

In the preceding period of pause, that which showed itself in 1903 and lasted into the following year, the era of congested securities, as it was called, did not last nearly as long as many feared. Almost before we knew it, demand, and therefore trade and industry, were again on the up-grade and with gradually accelerating pace. At this time, with fair staple crops, all of which seem to be commanding exceptionally high prices, we ought to find our farmers and planters even more prosperous next year than they are this; and with reference to the latter it is to be noted that they are the most prosperous portion of the community to-day—all of which constitutes a basis of revival in all lines of trade. With the agriculturist well-to-do and

able to meet all probable situations in his line of activity, a long-continued depression in business is practically out of the question.

For these, then, and for allied reasons, LESLIE'S does not look for a much extended period of reaction in industrial and commercial fields. There is much to be relieved in the over-expanded labor market. Evidence is plain that prices, in some instances, are too high, and by prices we refer to wages, in addition to which is the testimony that high efficiency is not, in all instances, preserved. With liquidation in that direction much that is needed for readjustment will have been effected, and railways and the building trades in particular will be able to meet the natural increase in demand on their activities which such a revision will produce. Given this, then, and the return of settled conditions in the money markets, which may not be brought about, however, in a month; and to that add increased prosperity of American farmers and planters, and it is our impression that the securities congestion will have disappeared, even at the present rate of dissipation, and that the business patient, as it were, will be in condition to take up questions of meeting possible increases in demand in one or more lines.

After that, with attention to imperatively needed legislation in the direction of currency reform, and for putting banking trust companies on more of a parity with national-bank methods, the United States ought to find itself responding slowly but surely to a persistent and prosperous uplifting toward a wider and deeper volume of general business. With this, which ought to reveal itself in the new year, even though the latter be what is called a presidential year, the only possible clog which seems to show itself is need for full regulation of the monetary situation, the calming down of non-discriminating distrust toward corporations, and what is needed is a disposition on the part of everybody to conduct business conservatively, not to endeavor to regard the present as the last call to a distribution of dividends. And with this one may reasonably look for a revival in quotations for paper representatives of producing and transportation enterprises, for commercial concerns, and for mining propositions, which, with conservatism and patience and persistence and work, will come very close to meeting expectations of some of even the most enthusiastic among us.

Continued on page 476.

VERY SPECIAL!

A client instructs us to dispose of a block of Gilt Edge Securities he owns. He must have cash immediately—he is willing to make a tremendous sacrifice. We believe conditions at present make it worse than useless to offer these securities in the open stock market. Hence our offer direct to "Leslie's" readers who have idle funds and the shrewdness to grasp an unusual opportunity for realizing handsome profits when normal conditions once return. Explicit information if you will telegraph or write.

HOPPER & BIGELOW
100 Broadway, New York

The Greatest GOLD Dredging Enterprise in the World

THE YUKON BASIN GOLD DREDGING COMPANY is an international company organized under the territorial laws of the United States, registered and sanctioned by the strict laws of the Dominion of Canada. Its properties are 105 miles river frontage, or more than 10,000 acres on the famous Stewart River, the richest gold bearing placer field in the world. Title absolute from the Canadian Government through William Ogilvie, former governor of Yukon Territory and now president and actual field manager of the Yukon Basin Gold Dredging Company.

THE GOLD DREDGE A WONDERFUL MODERN INVENTION Each dredge put in the field will do the work of 1,000 men, and we propose to install twelve as rapidly as it is possible to make the arrangements. The ground is fully tested and immensely valuable. This is the biggest gold dredging proposition in America. Careful tests covering 50 miles of our leasehold went as high as \$11.00 and averaged more than \$1.16 per yard. Fabulous fortunes are being made dredging in California on ground averaging only 15c per yard.

\$10.00 FOR EVERY \$1.00 INVESTED. We consider this stock intrinsically worth par, and in a reasonable length of time it will be paying large dividends on that amount. A limited amount of full paid, non-assessable stock will be sold for development purposes at 10 CENTS per share. Par value \$1.00; soon to be advanced to 25 cents. Stock may be had on ten monthly installment payments.

Write for prospectus containing minutest details. Write and ask questions. Address Yukon Basin Gold Dredging Co., 238 SCANNITT BLDG., Kansas City, Mo.

Leslie's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 475.

"E. K." New York City: Our choice of the two, Anaconda or U. S. Steel common, would be the latter.

"W." Brighton, Mich.: Have had to write to find out about the St. Louis concern which you mention.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: United States Steel preferred, by all means, by which there is no reflection cast on the other stock named.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: American Ice, in our judgment, would be just as well off if let alone by outsiders until its affairs are a little more settled.

"K. S." Galveston, Tex.: Wouldn't pick out either at this time. If you have any of either it would be a poor time to sell, too. Forget all about them for a time.

"H. S." Burkett, Tex.: It will be necessary to make a special investigation to give you a definite answer about the invention to which you refer and the company which is exploiting it.

"C." New York: The Gould interest is credited with dominating the industrial named by you. Don't know their total holdings and do not recall any one who does—that is, who would be likely to tell.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: Why do you not wait until the result of the suit in New Jersey is made known? It may go a long way toward answering all the questions you ask about the New York Transportation Company.

"O." Warren, O.: The government is not depositing any money in trust companies anywhere; only in national banks, and then, alone, when protected by bonds approved by the Treasury Department. No interest is paid to the government for such deposits.

"G. W." Milwaukee: One cause of the fall in the price of Corn Products is a doubt, only natural, whether the company will be able to make good, now that it has been reorganized. If it does meet optimistic anticipations the price may, of course, show that fact. At present the company is doing fairly well.

Here it is! The Digestive Stout

It's **MEUX'S** (Pronounced *Mewks*) Original London Stout and comes from the Meux Brewery, London. Brewed by them continuously since 1764—and bottled *only* by them. Soft, smooth, delicious—try it. "The Perfect Pint of Stout." For sale by leading grocers, wine merchants, etc. Booklet Free.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, Sole Agents, New York

P. S. They—the Meux's, also brew India Pale Ale—the most exquisite Ale ever brought to America.

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IF YOU are thinking about Building a House an investment of \$1.00 now will save you hundreds of dollars in building a house, by getting the latest and most practical ideas of the noted and capable architect, Mr. George Palliser. We therefore desire to call your special attention to our new book just issued and containing over

**ONE HUNDRED
UP-TO-DATE
HOUSE PLANS**

THE TITLE OF THIS BOOK IS

GEORGE PALLISER'S MODERN BUILDINGS

A new up-to-date book, containing over one hundred plans (all new) of houses ranging in cost from \$500 to \$20,000; also plans of Public Library Buildings, Summer Hotels, Stables, Public Halls, etc., etc.

This book is a collection of practical designs showing examples of houses recently built, and invaluable to everyone thinking of building, by reason of their having been, with very few exceptions, planned in the ordinary course of a busy architect's practice during the last few years, and built in various parts of the country within the prices given.

Full description accompanies each plate, giving sizes, height of stories, how built and finished, and improvements contained, thus giving information of very great value to everyone contemplating building, as the plans and designs embody the best thought and most careful study of those erecting them, giving real results as to cost and a guide that is safe to follow. These designs and plans have, therefore, a value that can be fully appreciated for their practical utility, and stand alone as real examples of how some people's homes are planned and what they cost.

To those wanting homes or selling home-sites, members of building associations, land companies, real-estate men, those having land to improve, carpenters and builders, and everyone interested or who ever hopes to own a home, these designs are invaluable and will prove of very great value to them. It contains 115 large pages, size 11 x 14 inches. Price, bound in heavy paper cover, sent by mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Bound in cloth, \$2.00. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders with remittances to

JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York

Remit by money order or check—don't send currency.

"A. L." Worcester, Mass.: Among the securities named by you, Rock Island, for a distinctly long pull, and Smelting and Amalgamated likewise, might be preferred. The trouble respecting Inter-Met. and American Ice, as purchases now, is that the very contingency your name has been regarded by some as a deterrent.

"S." New York City: In view of the very unsettled condition of, or radical change in, the affairs of the man who, more than any one else, has been the guiding hand in the affairs of both American Ice and Consolidated Steamship Company, we would advise you to turn your investment investigations, for the present, at least, in some other direction.

"B." Westfield, Mass.: Think all three are among the things better left alone at this time. The first is tied up too tightly with the destiny of a man who has had a sudden displacement; the industrial out West is the feeblest of its class as a speculation, and the railroad will be worth a good deal more, that is, its common stock will, some day, but the day is a long way off.

"L." New York City: As you "have a little money to invest," if your mind is set on the three mining stocks named, or on any of them, you might as well make your own choice, particularly as you seem to have done so, any way. The shares are fair investments, or rather speculations, of their class. You might do worse, but, permit us to add, you might do a tremendous sight better.

"O." Scranton, Pa.: Amalgamated is primarily a holding company, dependent for its earnings on more than one company. Anaconda is not. Does that make it clear? We do not think much of the transportation company to which you allude, although it may be deserving of a much better fate. You would do better to hold on to your International Mercantile Marine. Some day you may wake up and be glad you did so, if you take the advice.

"Wiesbaden," Germany: You need not worry about the bonds of the Missouri Edison Electric Company (which company was absorbed by the Union Power Company of the same city), for, while the quotations may be unfavorably affected for a while, just as prices of all other bonds are being depressed by prevalent conditions, they are regarded at St. Louis, nevertheless, as a good security. This would be satisfactory to us, knowing as we do from whom the opinion comes.

"Fairplay," Bloomfield, N. J.: If you had followed the course of the financial variations in the New York stock market of late, you would have noted that, owing to general market conditions, which have affected all securities, and because of the complications in the speculative path of Mr. Morse, promoter of American Ice, the reaction in the price of the stock you ask about took place. It would not be to advantage to sell out, perhaps, especially if you do so at present prices would mean loss.

"R." New York: The drop in American Ice is due in part to general market conditions, which have had a depressing effect on quotations of practically all securities, emphasized a little, perhaps, by the fact of Mr. Morse's connection therewith and

the variations which have shown themselves in his speculative career. As the price of the shares was well above 10 a few days after your letter was written, they were evidently a good speculative purchase at 10 at the latter time. Prefer not to offer an opinion about the debenture bonds.

"S." Rochester, N. Y.: The trouble you describe having had with your stock broker is one which there should be no difficulty in straightening out. Write what your criticism is to the stock firm you name and ask them to explain to you by early mail. If the answer does not jibe with your statement as to the high and the low on that day, at the New York Stock Exchange, then make your demand formally on the firm in question for the return of your stock, and if refused take the whole matter to a good lawyer, with instructions to go ahead.

"F." Brooklyn: Whether you buy more American Ice stock or not, you must decide for yourself. That company is having troubles of its own, just as so many other shares in the stock market have declined, and for the additional reason of the connection with Mr. Morse, whose stock-market star has not been as much in the ascendant of late as it used to be. Would not care to advise you to buy more, and certainly will not tell you to sell now. Anaconda ought to be a good purchase at recent prices, for a long pull, as the outlook for copper is better. As for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, why would it not be as well to let all metropolitan tractions alone until it is seen what shape they are to take? United States Steel preferred ought to be a good purchase, for cash, to wait on the outcome of a long pull.

Continued on page 477.

Makes Wrinkles Disappear in a Night

in many instances. No face massage, no steaming, no masks or rollers, nothing to inject, but a marvelous, simple process that works surprising wonders IN EIGHT HOURS BY THE CLOCK.

I FOOLED THEM ALL

and took my own wrinkles out by my own secret process after massage and beauty doctors had failed. My face is now as free from wrinkles as when I was eighteen. For further particulars address HARRIETT META, Suite 384 B, Syracuse, N. Y.

Before I give full information I require promise of secrecy for my own protection.

Straight Tips From Leslie's Counting- Room

MR. BUSINESS-MAN: Business has been a little rocky of late, hasn't it? Lot of people are scared. Think the world is going to pieces. But you know that is a mistake. We are all going to stay right here and keep everlastingly at it. Now is the time for people to have their wits about them and to act sane and rational.

TIP No. 1: Don't be panicky; don't let anybody persuade you that things are going to the dogs. It is a time for prudence, but the world will still go on. Business will not stop because of the temporary monetary troubles. It's a good time to show your faith by your works. All that is required is that every man shall go about his business with a cool head and sound judgment.

TIP No. 2: LESLIE'S WEEKLY is proving its faith by its works. For instance, are you aware that, in the past eight months, LESLIE'S WEEKLY and JUDGE have been spending \$5,000 a week in a vigorous circulation and subscription campaign in the great central and far west? It is a good deal of money to spend, but we believe in the future. In twenty weeks we have added over \$200,000 of new business in subscriptions to the Judge Company list. It's a pretty good record. Don't you think so? We haven't been saying much about it because we wanted to do it first and talk about it afterward. This additional circulation reaches a great buying constituency among people who have money to spend. We hear a great deal about financial panic in the east, but there is no panic in the west. We have put out our money on faith because we believe LESLIE'S and JUDGE are the leaders in their respective fields and are going to be more so in the future.

TIP No. 3: TO ADVERTISERS: LESLIE'S WEEKLY and JUDGE are family papers. They are read and re-read by an increasing multitude of persons. We ask our advertising friends to bear in mind this big subscription and circulation campaign. When making up your advertising list be sure JUDGE and LESLIE'S are there.

Leslie's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 476.

"W., Allentown, Pa.: The decline in Pennsylvania and in General Electric is due to market conditions which have similarly affected practically all the active stocks listed at the Stock Exchange. Continue to forget about these declines. You will get your dividends, so you need not borrow trouble about the current quotation, for I assume you own the stocks outright. The price will get back where you want to see it, all right, in time. The tribulations of Mr. Morse and the reorganization of Steamship, together with the market conditions referred to, are responsible for the falling off in Consolidated Steamship bonds. A good many people prefer not to take advantage of the bargain presented in the low price of these bonds at this time, for reasons born of the uncertainty into which the steamship company's affairs are at the moment involved.

"G., New Haven, Conn.: The electric 'trolley' line, for which the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern 5 per cent. bonds were issued, is not completed yet. It is heavily bonded per mile, but the roadway, so far as constructed, is of excellent character. The road from Rochester to Lyons pays its interest charges, but its big engineering proposition is yet to come—the crossing of the Montezuma marsh. The final success, of course, depends in part on this cost in its relation to prospective business. This project means competition with the New York Central. The bonds mentioned have not a ready market. The promoters of the road are not buying in the obligations, when offered them, at anything like the price they charge for them when selling them. There is nothing but the earning capacity of the American Tobacco Company back of the American Tobacco 6s, which in reality are debenture bonds, paying their interest if earned. The stock of Corn Products is naturally affected by the fact that the company was recently reorganized. It is doing fairly well; it is merely a question of whether it can make a go of it.

NEW YORK, November 7th, 1907. A. C. S.

Making Money in Mining.

IT IS only too plain that the present is one of intermission in the mining world, so far as material activities are concerned. In Nevada, there has been interruption, due to the trouble the banks had because of scarcity of available funds. Financial considerations as well as the price of copper, too, have had to do with shut-downs in Utah, and even the

Greene-Canaan, it is said, will stop operations for a time during which it will endeavor to reduce the cost of producing copper. Wages of copper miners in Montana have been lowered and production there has been further restricted. Stocks of the Nevada group, for the most part, remain strong and active.

"C., Kansas City, Mo.: Have not heard anything about a receiver hip. Would not sell as things look now.

"P., New York: Tri-Bullion is considered a good enough investment here to be accepted as collateral for margins.

"A., Philadelphia: Haven't the remotest idea who the engineer in question or the brokerage firm are. Sorry not to be able to oblige.

"Inquirer," Scranton, Pa.: Have heard of the company you refer to, but know of no reason to advise any one to invest in its shares.

"H., Logan, N. M.: Please write and give the address and particulars you want to know about with respect to the "Mining Oil" company to which you refer.

"G., Clifton Heights, Pa.: Think it would be preferable to rest on your oars, and if the price goes down to the low level mentioned by you, and you then feel so disposed, buy more at that figure.

"N., Westfield, Ind.: The office of the company is at Cleveland, O., we believe, and an inquiry directed there would, no doubt, procure the information asked for. We know of no other way than to ask at headquarters.

"F. P., Stockdale, Tex.: Regret not being able to advise you concerning the various mines you ask about. As for the last query, that relating to Colorado, would suggest your writing and asking David H. Moffett, banker, Denver, Col.

"Y., Rupert, Idaho: Don't know the facts as to the prospects and management of the first of the two copper mines named by you. As to the second, we are told it is a good property. The inference is that the management is fairly satisfactory.

"D., Baltimore: We do not favor speculation to the extent of investing in mining propositions at ten or any other few cents a share. Waiving the projects to which you refer, such enterprises, as a rule, are the reverse of desirable investments.

"W., Providence, R. I.: Write to David H. Moffett, banker, Denver, Col., asking if he knows the man you name, the president of the mining company, and if the mine is all that should be required of a good investment. If every banker in the State knows him, Moffett should.

"L., New York: Why not write to the first of the references given on the concern's letter-head? What you might get in the way of a reply from a big trust company regarding the mining proposition would make an excellent starting point. Besides, it might contain enough to satisfy you without going any further.

"Investor," Missouri: Write to Warner Miller again; he is not a man to ignore such a communication as yours. The letter must have miscarried. Do not trace the Mexican mine mentioned. If you mentioned the names of the curb stocks on which you desired to borrow money, it would be easier to answer your last question.

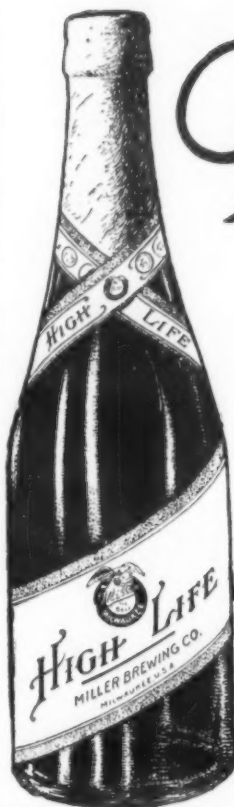
"H., Portland, Me.: Former Senator Warner Miller, president of the Sierra Consolidated Mining Company, reports that the company is sinking on a rich ore body, which averages at present depth, six feet in width and noticeably widens as the depth increases. Assays give the average value per ton of rock, \$47, or 1.96 ounces of gold and 12 ounces of silver.

"C., Wyandotte, Mich.: Mining literature is appreciated, but it is a safe proposition that stock in a money-making mining scheme cannot be bought for a few cents a share. There are more copper-mining projects now awaiting a chance to show what they can do, over and above the market need for the same, than are ever likely to exhibit their company-promoting possibilities.

"H., Pittsburgh, Pa.: There is nothing to tell about United Copper except that the Street regarded it as over-inflated in price, and that to judge from appearances the street was right. Considering the change in position in financial institutions at the East of the promoters of the mine, we most certainly do refuse to advise you to do any of the several things of which you make mention.

"Sucker," Schenectady, N. Y.: Don't know how many men there are at work at the company's smelter and mine. Have heard nothing to indicate that anything like reorganization in Lake Superior Corporation is in prospect; do not believe there is. You might conjure up something more promising as a speculation. Old Dominion is a pretty good mine which ought to have had better management. It should be worth what it was quoted at about the end of the fourth week of October.

"S., Hagerstown, Md.: The latest relative to Goldfield Consolidated stated that it declared its second monthly dividend of ten cents a share October 29th, and that the next would be 25 cents, payable January 25th. It has since been learned the original monthly dividend payment scheme will be retained. The latest regarding the finances of the company would indicate that it is prospering. We



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do not think well of it at "4 to 4½" for the reason it has been lower than that of late. Do not recall the other mines you ask about.

"YZX," Brighton, Mass.: It is a safe proposition that all the really big or good things in Alaska have been gobbled up by the big interests there and that if any one, even people with well-known names, such as you mention, is offering a cheap and valuable Alaska proposition in the gold-mining line, there must be some qualification about it. The three firms named are doing business here every day as a part of the commercial and financial machinery of the city. The "Babylonian" mine you ask about we would not care to invest in, personally.

"K., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. Many of the mining papers issued regularly by promoters have some excellent features in the way of news from mining camps. One of the best of these publications is Houghton's Mining News, issued every Saturday by the T. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston. The Houghton Company is heavily interested in mining enterprises in the boundary district of Washington, and its paper prints much general information of this region. 2. The Granby was not promoted by the Houghton Company. 3. Mineral Hill.

"S., Homestead, Pa.: The mine you mention is dealt in regularly on the curb market here, but we would seriously advise any woman, especially one who confesses she knows nothing about the enterprise, not to invest in the property. Don't invest in anything whatever that you know nothing about.

Perhaps, if you care to tell how much you have which you wish to invest and what return you are looking for, it might be possible to find something which you could become acquainted with, and so decide for yourself whether to put your money into it or not.

"J., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president of the Victoria Chief Mining Company, states that work is being vigorously pushed on the properties of the company at Hillsboro, New Mexico, and several hundred men are at work. Colonel Hopper is enthusiastic over the prospects of the company, despite the unsettled conditions surrounding the copper market, for he says that, with a price for the metal lower than it reached in its recent downward move, his company could profitably operate because of the tremendous extent and richness of the ore bodies.

"Pen," Fairhaven, Mass.: If the improvement in copper, the metal, continues, and it looks as if it would during the next year, not only Amalgamated, but the other stock named in connection with it, ought to show a corresponding improvement, of course. North Butte Extension ought easily to be worth the price you name. The copy of the engineer's report of the Mineral Hill and Terminal Company is regarded by some here who have read it as a very satisfactory document. A good many Eastern people are interested, we understand, and whatever the outcome, they are in most instances confident as to the outlook at present.

Continued on page 478.

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Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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My Ear Drum (which I patented July 24, 1906) and my method have restored my hearing. Since I put it on the market last February, it has restored the hearing of hundreds of others, many of whom had given up all hope of ever hearing again. It has also relieved many from distressing head noises. I have just gotten out a new Ear Drum that is a great improvement over my original drum. The megaphone principle and the flat sounding membrane make my Drum the most successful device on the market. It is "Unseen Comfort." My new method and antiseptic Ear Drum are endorsed by leading physicians. The price is very low. Why not have your hearing restored? Let me write you about it. I will give you facts only and will not exaggerate.

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Army Auction Sale Bargains Large 200 page illustrated 1907 Catalogue mailed, 15c. (stamps). Francis Basserman, 501 Broadway, New York.

How to Lose German Trade.

"NO AMERICAN manufacturer," says Richard Guenther, consul-general at Frankfurt, Germany, "should try to build up a trade here unless he is reasonably confident that he will be able to supply the demand for his goods on short notice." He tells of an American resident representative who had sold goods to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars to a wholesale dealer of the city. They had given satisfaction, and the German merchant ordered large additional supplies last February. The orders have not yet been filled, and the importer, having suits on his hands for non-delivery, has canceled all his American orders in disgust.

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Write to
Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D.,
321 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 477.

"J. H." Minneapolis, Minn.: Do not find data at hand respecting the mines to which you make reference.

"R." Cabo, Vt.: Shannon, Balaklava and Copper Range are to be considered good, at their prices. The first two, we think, are of ten dollars par value. The first mentioned pays the interest on its bonds. Balaklava's smelter, if we mistake not, shut down recently, for lack of funds. The prospects of the several industrials, railroads and the telegraph holding company named by you are all good. The par value of them all, with a possible exception, is \$100. None of them pays interest, as they are stocks which seek to pay dividends. Car and Foundry preferred and Northern Pacific each pays seven per cent., as does American Woolen, while Can preferred pays five and Reading four per cent.

"K." Stratford, N. Y.: The first three of your four questions may be answered as one. There are some good mines, as mines go, among those in this Colorado group. If there were not, the promoters would not be taking occasional car-loads of prospective investors out to Colorado to see the mines for themselves. The criticism which has been made is, that so many of the group are lean ore propositions with very few sweeteners, for when you come to recall it, the really big things in Colorado mines are all being taken care of out there now. In short, as one expert says, some of these mines are regarded as "has-beens," or "prospects." To your last query, as to the men back of the enterprise, they are considered quite as good at hustling as any other promoters in that particular business.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE NUMBER of men at work in the Lake Superior copper-mining region in the last week of October was estimated at between 20,000 and 21,000. These figures do not include the large number, probably several thousands, who are not employed by the mining companies themselves, but are more or less dependent on the copper interest for their livelihood.

A remarkable development of the mining industry is taking place in Sonora, Mexico, due to the building of new railroads. It is announced that three hundred and thirty-nine miles of road have been constructed in that State, penetrating rich mineral districts, within the last six months.

The output of gold from the Goldfield region for the week ending October 19th broke all records for the camp, being nearly \$750,000. It is not believed that this high figure will be maintained, inasmuch as the breaking of a railroad tie-up was responsible for a considerable portion of the heavy shipment.

The thriving city of Portland, Ore., which is by no means looked upon as a mining centre, has a mining camp within thirty-five miles of it. It is variously known as Shirt Camp, the Washougal district, and the Bald Mountain district. The mineral veins carry gold, silver, copper, and lead. The Allis-Chalmers Company is building a small smelter there which will give employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

The old Carbonate camp, a few miles to the southwest of Deadwood, S. D., will probably soon see a resumption of activity. Fifteen years ago, before the slump in the price of silver, the district was a high-grade silver camp, and the rich mineral deposits there were worked with great profit for a number of years. It is now believed that the deposits were not all silver, and that gold in paying quantities may be found in and around the old workings.

D. S. Kain, general manager of a mining company in the Shusitna region of Alaska, has just returned to his home in Oregon with one of the largest nuggets of gold ever found in Alaska. It

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is excellent for croup, whooping cough, and colds. Mothers, keep it handy! 25c.

The Latest.

"I've just taken offices in a New York sky-scraper."
"What stratum?"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

A Parallel Case.

VENEZUELA has fined the New York and Bermudez Company 24,178,638 bolivars. There is a chance that, like the American \$29,240,000, it will be paid in patsies.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Horsey.

Griggs—"I feel sorry for Spriggs—don't you? His wife nags him unmercifully."

Squiggs—"Yes. It's a horse on Spriggs."

SOMMER & Co. find it almost impossible to keep pace with the impinging torrent of orders. The fame of the Sommer Piano is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

weighs over fifty-one ounces and assays better than eighteen dollars per ounce. Its actual value as bullion is more than \$900, and Mr. Kain has refused \$1,300 for it. He is reputed to have cleaned up between \$200,000 and \$300,000 during the summer. He reports that the country is absolutely wild and that no labor can be hired there except at prices above one dollar an hour. The camp in which the discovery was made is about one hundred and thirty miles due south of Fairbanks. Deposits there are like those at the place just mentioned. He advises strongly against any men entering the field except those who are expert miners, with at least a year's supply of provisions.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE general life-insurance company situation is being made a special study by the public as never before, and it is no longer the fashion or the custom to take out policies in a company merely because the latter is big, or without knowing all that is contracted for when the policies are written. The average man, too, is now putting himself in a position to discriminate with judgment as to companies which are managed with conservatism and those which are the product of three parts dash and novelty of promise to one of much the same thing which may be secured with any similar company.

The question of State, if not Federal, regulation of life-insurance companies is daily becoming more prominent, and one of the best features about it is the fact that it tends to interest the public in the subject to an extent which promises a more intelligent relationship than heretofore between the companies and their clients.

"P." Niagara Falls, N. Y.: The paper named by you is published at 120 Liberty Street, New York City.

"R." Bellevue, Pa.: The Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, is a reputable, successful, and in every way desirable life-insurance company, to which is attached a trust company, whence the peculiar character of the name.

"C." Fairbanks, Minn.: The John Hancock, the Connecticut Mutual Life, the Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., and the other company you mention are all good concerns. So, also, is the Northwestern, of Milwaukee. Write to them all. It should be added that a New York address will reach as well as any other, especially if all you want is "literature."

"C." Auburn, Neb.: On the proposition as a whole we are inclined to agree with you. Bigness alone in a life-insurance company does not conduce to safety or preferential treatment in any way. You ask, "If a policy-holder has to pay extra for the privilege of carrying his insurance in" any one of certain companies, "what is to be gained by it?" Nothing, as you put the query. But you should add what you mean by "extra." Over and above what? If the extra can be shown merely to guarantee safety in comparison with the other concern, the one in mind when you refer to "extra," then the higher price for insurance might be well expended. But all the good life companies are not in New York, of course. The one you name is another. The Mutual Benefit, of Newark, N. J., is often referred to as one which is conservatively managed at a lower cost than most like institutions, and yet continues very prosperous, and certainly one of the most desirable in which to insure. Of course there are others.

Business Chances Abroad.

AMERICAN kitchen utensils are the only kind of household goods made in this country that have not secured a good foothold in Italy. Native stock is poor in quality, and used only by the lower classes. Germany now supplies the better-class demand. American manufacturers who wish to gain their share of the trade should offer strong metal goods, enameled white within.

DENMARK is devoted to bicycling, Copenhagen having 50,000 cyclists out of a population of 450,000. Cycling paths are laid out in many of the streets, and every facility is offered for the enjoyment of the recreation. American wheels are popular, but Consul-General Man says that many more might be sold if their merits were as energetically proclaimed as are those of the English and German makes.

MERCHANTS of Tamatave, Madagascar, show a disposition to import American goods. Orders for high-grade shoes have recently been placed, and agencies for American typewriters, metal beds, and sewing-machines have been established. The first order for American motor-boats will soon be filled, and if they give satisfaction, there is likely to be a lively demand for them throughout the colony.

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